

Statistics are now available on the first 100 companies enrolled. They show that nonwhites made substantial gains in both salaried—white collar—and hourly paid—blue collar—jobs. Statistics comparing the 1963 and 1964 reports of these companies and covering more than 5,000 work locations and about 4 million workers, show the following:

Total employment increased from 3,969,748 to 4,090,361, an increase of 120,613, or 3 percent. Salaried employment increased from 1,887,437 to 1,905,144, an increase of 17,707, or 0.9 percent.

Total nonwhite employment increased from 232,692 to 266,317, an increase of 33,624, or 14.5 percent. Nonwhite salaried employment increased from 40,533 to 47,134, an increase of 6,581, or 16.2 percent.

Nonwhite hourly employment increased from 192,139 to 219,183, an increase of 27,044, or 14.1 percent.

This indicated that nonwhites accounted for 27.9 percent of the total increase in employment, 37.2 percent of the increase in salaried jobs, and 26.3 percent of the increase in hourly jobs.

This accomplishment by those plans-for-progress companies is not offered as an end solution to the major social problems of this country, but as an indication of what can be accomplished in this area when companies decide that merit will be the basis for all hiring.

I was offered the honor of participating on January 25 in this organization's activities. Unfortunately, a last-minute White House briefing kept me from attending, but I am fully aware of all the good it has accomplished. I want to call attention to the fact that one of New Jersey's corporations, the Western Electric Co., Kearny, N.J., was requested to report at the national conference on its unique and novel community relations program of escalating job skills.

Their presentation indicated how they responded to a request from the Newark office of the labor management manpower training project, and offered to cooperate in a skills escalation program designed to train men for semiskilled machinists jobs that were available in the community. It has been estimated that in Essex and Hudson Counties of New Jersey, there are 5,000 to 10,000 drill presses, all requiring trained operators. Therefore, it was decided that the initial training should be for layout men for drill press work. After acquiring this basic machine shop skill, a person can more easily move into lathe and screw machine operations. The first class will graduate next month and all of the trainees will be able to find jobs; since they will have a marketable skill.

For the public good, I urge all of the Federal agencies concerned to continue to work with the plans-for-progress companies to provide equal opportunity for all. I commend the 315 plans-for-progress companies for their past accomplishments and urge them not only to continue their good work in this area, but to use their resources to help resolve some of the complex problems faced in providing training and education to the minority groups.

WITH HERITAGE SO RICH—REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, the American story is brief in the recorded history of man. But the American story is rich far beyond its years.

In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced nation in the history of the world.

During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone. We also have designed charming neighborhoods and streets, restful village greens, bustling marketplaces, and other sites to meet our needs.

In the years ahead, our growth will accelerate. In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades.

This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect.

In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. Nearly half the 12,000 structures listed in the historic American buildings survey already have been destroyed.

America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. And this achievement will enrich our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization.

We are a nation on the move. Twenty percent of our families change their home addresses each year. This mobility makes it even more important to save our landmarks. They lend stability to our lives. They are a point of orientation with which to establish values of time and place and belonging.

The Special Committee on Historic Preservation has recently completed a lengthy and thorough study of the preservation needs of our Nation. It has been my privilege to serve on the committee, an independent group sponsored by the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

The findings and recommendations of the committee have been published recently in a book entitled, "With Heritage So Rich." This book was made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

I urge my colleagues to read this book. It is a convincing document on the need for a greatly accelerated effort by all levels of government and by private groups to preserve the legacies of our earlier days.

In the months ahead, I will be introducing legislation to carry out the recommendations of the special committee. Companion legislation will be introduced in the House by Representative WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, of New Jersey, also a committee member.

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson graciously wrote the foreword to the book. In part she said:

We must preserve and we must preserve wisely. As the report emphasizes, in its best sense preservation does not merely mean the setting aside of thousands of buildings as museum pieces. It means retaining the culturally valuable structures as useful objects: A home in which human beings live, a building in the service of some commercial or community purpose. Such preservation insures structural integrity, relates the preserved object to the life of the people around it, and not least, it makes preservation a source of positive financial gain rather than another expense.

The legislation Congressman WIDNALL and I will introduce will be designed to achieve this kind of preservation.

I ask for unanimous consent that Mrs. Johnson's foreword to "With Heritage So Rich," the book's preface, written by former Congressman Albert Rains, chairman of the special committee, and Laurance G. Henderson, director of the special committee, and the findings and recommendations of the special committee be inserted in the RECORD at this time.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FOREWORD

(By Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson)

For 2 years I have had the privilege of living in one of the great historic homes of the United States. Daily the lives of the President, and of my whole family have been affected by tangible mementoes of earlier Chief Executives and their families. The experience has driven home to me the truth that the buildings which express our national heritage are not simply interesting. They give a sense of continuity and of heightened reality to our thinking about the whole meaning of the American past.

I was dismayed to learn from reading this report that almost half of the 12,000 structures listed in the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service have already been destroyed. This is a serious loss and it underlies the necessity for prompt action if we are not to shirk our duty to the future.

We must preserve and we must preserve wisely. As the report emphasizes, in its best sense preservation does not mean merely the setting aside of thousands of buildings as museum pieces. It means retaining the culturally valuable structures as useful objects: A home in which human beings live, a building in the service of some commercial or community purpose. Such preservation insures structural integrity, relates the preserved object to the life of the people around it, and not least, it makes preservation a source of positive financial gain rather than another expense.

In the beautification work in which many of us are now engaged, we try to carry on our activities within the sturdy American tradition which seeks the beautiful which is also useful. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson may have disagreed politically. They emphatically agreed, however, that a garden was one of the most rational of pursuits because, while throwing a glow of color and charm on everything around it, it also provided food for the body and a place of repose and reflection for the mind. May this tradition of usefulness guide all our beautification work, including that specific important form of beautification, the retention and rehabilitation of our buildings of special historic significance.

I hope that many Americans will read this thoughtful and spirited volume and consider seriously what they can do to help bring its message to fulfillment. The report points out that a number of European countries have long since undertaken extensive programs for protecting the national heritage in highly practical ways. We, blessed with so exciting and meaningful a heritage, should hardly be less active.

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U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
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EDMUND S. MUSKIE, U.S. Senator from Maine.

WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, U.S. Representative from New Jersey.

Philip H. Hoff, Governor of Vermont.

Raymond R. Tucker, professor of urban studies, Washington University, former mayor of St. Louis.

Gordon Gray, chairman, National Trust for Historic Preservation.

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PREFACE

(By Albert Rains, chairman, and Laurance G. Henderson, director)

On September 15, 1687, a Venetian bomb fell on a Turkish powder keg and blew the Parthenon to pieces. The Venetians who did the bombarding and the Turks who used the Parthenon for a powder magazine did not intend its destruction. But the act of war was decisively final. An edifice which had stood for over 2,000 years as one of the supreme works of Athenian culture, lay in ruins.

We do not use bombs and powder kegs to destroy irreplaceable structures related to the story of America's civilization. We use the corrosion of neglect or the thrust of bulldozers. The result is the same as in the case of the Parthenon. Places where great American voices were heard, or where great acts of valor were performed, are lost. Connections between successive generations of Americans—concretely linking their ways of life—are broken by demolition. Sources of memory cease to exist.

Why then are we surprised when surveys tell us that many Americans, young and old, lack even a rudimentary knowledge of the national past? We ourselves create the blank spaces by doing nothing when the physical signs of our previous national life are removed from our midst.

The Special Committee on Historic Preservation was formed to explore this harsh reality, and to suggest ways of dealing with it.

Members of the committee have served or continue to serve in various posts at all levels of government, but is a privately organized body disinterested in all but its objectives in the realm of knowledge.

We on the committee have wanted to know what is happening in the field of historic preservation; the present trends in saving what can be saved, and the losses from destroying what deserves to be saved. We have tried to discover what we must do to rescue from certain destruction what remains of our legacy from the past, and how best to do that rescue work.

We have sought advice in this matter from sources which command respect. We have consulted with members of the executive branch whose various programs—whether in the field of housing, urban renewal, road construction, national parks, and the like—have a direct bearing on historic preservation. We have traveled extensively abroad

to consult with Europeans and to draw from their experiences such knowledge as can be applied to the American case. We have had the benefit of help rendered by an expert technical staff. We are grateful to all these, and to the Ford Foundation and a generous anonymous donor whose grants of funds made the whole of this project possible.

While the heads of all the Federal departments and agencies whose programs affect historic preservation served as ex officio members of the committee, the committee itself assumes sole and full responsibility for what appears in this report. Much research, many trips, long debates, and above all, an ardent love of country, have gone into its preparation and publication. For the committee is convinced that an action program for historic preservation cannot be a piecemeal affair or a series of straitjackets. It must be both comprehensive and flexible. It must be designed to allow each interested private and public party to play a role commensurate with his own rights, duties, and resources.

The report, therefore, suggests in broad terms certain practical avenues of approach to the problem of conserving places and objects of value in our individual communities and in the Nation as a whole. We have not attempted to write the details of any law or laws which are necessary if a program of historic preservation is to attain the object for which it is framed. City councils, State legislatures and the Congress of the United States are and must be the source of the necessary laws. Each of these legislative bodies, in the light of its own best judgment and within the sphere of its own jurisdiction, has an essential part of its own to play in constructing a legal foundation for undertakings in historic preservation.

The committee, on its own part, hopes that the body of fact it has assembled and the guidelines for action it has set forth, will materially assist our different legislative organs in the discharge of lawmaking functions they alone can perform. The case is urgent. May the legislative response be both thoughtful and resolute.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PART I—INTRODUCTION

In formulating its findings and recommendations, the Special Committee on Historic Preservation has attempted to develop a program to encourage Federal, State and local government, and private agencies and individuals to preserve communities, areas, structures, sites and objects significant to architectural, cultural, social, economic, political and military history and which contribute to the quality and meaning of American life.

In pursuit of this objective, the committee, which includes representatives of all levels of government and the agencies involved, has studied problems and programs related to historic preservation in the United States and in Europe. At the request of the committee, a number of Federal agencies and the National Trust for Historic Preservation have supplied studies, reports, documents and comments on numerous historic preservation activities and accomplishments. The committee has examined contemporary European practices in historic preservation, restoration and reconstruction. It has obtained from authoritative sources in England, France, Holland, Germany, Scandinavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Italy legal and administrative information which could be used to evaluate European experience in relation to American needs and proposals for improving and developing historic preservation programs in the United States.

It is clear to the committee that our own needs and the evidence of experience in Europe, where historic preservation is a major responsibility of government, suggest

an expansion and development of our own programs, placing greater emphasis on Government support of private efforts in historic preservation.

The committee has been aided in its work by consultants and by the contributors whose work appears in the various chapters and photographic sections of "With Heritage So Rich."

The committee is indebted to many public officials and private citizens, in the United States and Europe, who have provided information and ideas for this study. We hope this material and our findings and recommendations will assist the growing interest in and concern with historic preservation throughout the United States.

One of the exciting conditions which has encouraged the committee to make its recommendations is the attitude of public officials and private individuals toward historic preservation. What has been a groundswell is becoming a great wave of interest and support.

This growing interest is part of an evolutionary process which began a century or more ago with the first movements to preserve important historic sites and structures. The historical material provided this committee, shows that this process has involved many dedicated public servants, private individuals and groups, scholars and experts.

In accordance with this increasing desire to make historic preservation a living part of our community life and development, the committee recommends certain new programs described in this report. Along with enlargement and enhancement of existing programs, they will broaden and deepen the scope of national historic preservation activity.

Findings

If it can be said that there is a new awakening of interest in the preservation of our cultural and architectural heritage, it must be added that never was the need for it greater.

Since World War II a great wave of urbanization has been sweeping across the Nation. And such is the rate of growth that in the next 40 years the United States will have to build more homes, more schools, more stores, more factories, more public facilities of all kinds than in the entire previous history of the country.

Out of the turbulence of building, tearing down, and rebuilding the face of America, more and more Americans have come to realize that as the future replaces the past, it destroys much of the physical evidence of the past.

The current pace of preservation effort is not enough. It is as though the preservation movement were trying to travel up a down escalator. The time has come for bold, new measures and a national plan of action to insure that we, our children, and future generations may have a genuine opportunity to appreciate and to enjoy our rich heritage.

The United States, with a short history and an emphasis on its economic growth, has left historic preservation primarily to private interests and efforts. In the older, history-conscious countries of Europe, preservation leadership has been provided primarily by government.

One of the acute shortages in the field of historic preservation is that of specially trained architects and other technicians and trained preservationists. These shortages must be remedied if the objectives outlined in this report are to be met in time and the quality of preservation activity is to be at the high level we envisage. A program of scholarships and grants-in-aid for studies is a pressing need.

Our Nation began with migrations, grew with migrations, and remains a nation of people on the move. Few of us have had close ties with the land and with places and buildings. The natural result in too many

cases has been a neglect of starting points and an indifference to our cultural trail of buildings and places. This is what we are trying to correct.

As is apparent from a study of various laws and programs, governmental concern for historic preservation in the United States has been limited at all levels, with some notable exceptions.

At the Federal level, the laws now in effect which mention preservation directly include the Antiquities Act of 1906, written to protect historic monuments on Government property; an act establishing the National Park Service in 1916; the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which defines the national policy of preservation for public use; the act of 1949, which established and defined the powers of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; and the Housing Acts of 1961 and 1965 which gave to the Department of Housing and Urban Development powers to use Federal funds to acquire open space and to move historic structures in urban renewal areas.

The following is a summary of the various Federal programs which affect historic preservation.

Department of the Interior

The Department of the Interior has been responsible for a wide range of historic preservation activities for many years. It has served as custodian of prehistoric Indian villages in the Southwest, of the battlefields and fortifications of our military history, of historic buildings and places, of the evidence of our pioneers and of many other examples of the history of our social and cultural growth. The National Park Service, which is the agency within the Department responsible for this vast program, has gained worldwide renown for the excellence of its work and the service it renders to the American people and our many visitors.

The National Park Service also conducts the national survey of historic sites and buildings, which, with the help of State and local authorities, has identified thousands of historical properties throughout the United States. The Secretary of the Interior has classified 600 such properties as registered national historic landmarks. Recently, the survey has begun to identify nationally important historic districts such as Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. and Annapolis, Md. Within the past 2 years, 13 such areas have been classified by the Secretary of the Interior as registered national historic landmarks. As the survey continues, additional landmarks and districts are studied and recognized.

Another major program, the historic American buildings survey, is of importance to the Nation as a whole and to every State and community. The survey goes beyond the study of historic sites and major historical buildings to include all examples of American architecture worthy of public concern and protection. The invaluable records of the survey are available at the Library of Congress, and they have been indispensable aids to numbers of preservation projects. The Department of the Interior will issue a trial publication of some of the drawings and photographs for a single State—Wisconsin—in 1966; but funds are not at present available for further publication. Such publication is intended to serve the dual function of a historical presentation and a source book for architects.

Nearly half the buildings recorded in detail in the past 30 years have already been razed or destroyed by mutilation. Yet the staff of the Historic American Buildings Survey estimates that no fewer than 90,000 additional buildings should be inventoried, and that at least 18,000 of these are of such exceptional merit they should also be recorded in photographs and measured drawings. Approximately 3,000 of the 90,000 buildings are situated on Federal lands and 25,000 more, located in communities through-

out America, may be affected in one way or another by current Federal programs and projects during the second half of the 1960's. At the current rate of progress on this survey, it would take 75 years to accomplish its work.

The National Park Service, in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution, coordinates the interagency archeological salvage program, involving seven Federal and many State and local agencies. This program was initiated 20 years ago to rescue irreplaceable archeological sites destined to be permanently lost through flooding in the course of dam and reservoir construction.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is authorized to provide various forms of financial assistance for historic preservation but at present it lacks adequate funds.

Historic preservation projects of the Department of the Interior and State and local agencies have been supported by the Neighborhood Youth Corps, administered by the Department of Labor under the Economic Opportunity Act, and by funds from the Area Redevelopment Administration—now the Economic Development Administration—in the Department of Commerce.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Many historic buildings and areas are in the hearts of our cities. The new Department of Housing and Urban Development administers the many activities of the former Housing and Home Finance Agency. These include, among others, Federal assistance for renewal of our cities, for planning and development programs of States, counties, regions and cities, for open-space lands and for limited historic preservation assistance.

Under the urban renewal, local planning assistance and open-space land programs the Department has provided funds for planning, surveying, public facilities, open space and property acquisition for historic preservation. The local planning assistance (sec. 701) grants and demonstration (sec. 314) grants have been used by a number of communities in conducting surveys of historical assets and preservation potential as part of the process of preparing local comprehensive plans and community renewal programs. To date, 119 communities have utilized funds in one or more of these categories as a part of their broad preservation and renewal programs.

All of these community development programs have important roles in the preservation field and are being used to help achieve local goals for historic preservation. Under current housing and urban development legislation, however, the cost of restoration and continued maintenance must be borne by a local public or private agency. No grant-in-aid or loan funds are available for the specific purpose of restoration.

Federal loan and grant-in-aid funds available for rehabilitation of historic buildings cannot be used for more than making the building habitable and marketable. Any historic design elements which do not relate to structural safety and economic usefulness are not eligible for such public funds.

Improvements needed in the Department's programs include the addition of historic sites and buildings, both within and outside the project area, to the list of acceptable local noncash contributions to renewal costs, and an enlargement of assistance programs to include loans for acquisition and rehabilitation of historic structures and districts.

General Services Administration

The General Services Administration is the management agency for federally owned buildings and sites. It controls a wide variety of major buildings and areas, many of them dating from the founding of the country, including courthouses, post offices, fortifications, army camps, customs houses: and

every conceivable kind of structure which Federal programs have required in the course of the last 175 years. The agency is responsible for safeguarding and salvaging and disposing of the huge inventory of surplus Federal property, including public buildings, some of which have historic significance.

The General Services Administration and cooperating Federal agencies, particularly the Department of Interior, have developed agreements for identifying the historical or other significance of sites and structures under Federal management. They are also seeking means to develop workable solutions to the complex problems arising from the changing uses of such structures, and the changing patterns of Government administration. The General Services Administration has assisted in the admirable efforts to preserve and restore such structures as the old State, War, and Navy Building and the Pension Office Building in Washington, D.C., among others.

Department of Commerce

The Bureau of Public Roads in the Department of Commerce, which administers the Federal highway program, has developed rules and guidelines for highway projects in the interests of historic preservation, archeology and paleontology. In this connection, a circular memorandum issued May 25, 1964, by the Bureau concerning outdoor recreation and historic resources stated:

"To assure that full consideration is given to the over-all interests of the public in both the Federal-aid highway program and programs for the protection or improvement of public recreational resources (such as but not necessarily limited to public parks, playgrounds, forests, open space, game sanctuaries, and the like) and historical resources, it will in the future be required that the plans, specifications and estimates (PS & E) for each Federal-aid highway project which affects natural or man-made resources devoted to, or included in realistic plans for, public recreational or historical preservation purposes by a public authority having the official responsibility therefor, contain a statement that the State highway department did afford to such appropriate public authority ample opportunity at the earliest practicable time to review the highway department's planning for the proposed highway location and construction. The opportunity for such a review, as a minimum, would consist of the initiation by the highway department of a direct contact between that department and the appropriate public authority preferably during the preliminary stages of plan development for the highway. In all cases these contacts shall have been made prior to the time at which the public hearing is advertised. If the officials of the appropriate public authority do not agree with the planning of the State highway department, their reason for nonconcurrency shall be included with the PS & E documents, and the State highway department shall show that the suggestions of the above-referenced public officials have been examined and the plans as submitted to Public Roads provide the best possible solution in the judgment of the highway department."

Intergovernmental Liaison

There have been some notable Federal accomplishments in historic preservation. However, the present disposition of Federal properties, the official designation of historic buildings and sites, the development of urban renewal programs, the planning of details of the federally-aided highway system and the development of national defense facilities and other Federal operations, responsibilities and program involve a series of complex activities. Each of these responsibilities and activities is the result of a separate congressional authorization. Each is separately administered. Jurisdictional disputes in the field of historic conservation

have been inevitable. Such disputes will occur again and again and provisions for their early resolution must be an important part of national programs for historic preservation.

There is no present administrative mechanism or appropriate method of liaison between Federal agencies or between State and local preservation programs and the various Federal agencies. The Committee on Historic Preservation recommends establishment of an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation which will adequately represent paramount interests at all levels of government and the private sector. Such a council could reduce conflicts and improve historic preservation liaison and coordination.

Similar problems of coordination affect State and local governments. Most States and many localities can lay claim to historic preservation programs, but in too many cases, even where State and local law is sufficient and community interest is high, preservation efforts have been hobbled by the lack of appropriation of public funds for preservation—which is crucial since private property may not be acquired without fair compensation.

It is one thing to know that a threatened building is of historic or architectural importance. It is another to find the money to stave off the bulldozer and to establish and maintain an appropriate and living use for the property.

Moreover, as at the Federal level, broad planning and coordination of public, State and local preservation programs are lacking.

Even in the private field, which so far has provided most of the leadership for preservation in this country, the efforts, and especially the financial outlay by private philanthropy, have been insufficient.

The focal point of private endeavor has been the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which has been engaged in a notable but limited program of education, dissemination of information, and the acquisition and maintenance of a number of historic properties. However, the largest historic property holders outside the Federal Government are the corporations holding and managing historic communities, such as Williamsburg, Va., Sturbridge Village, Mass., and Old Salem, N.C. The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, with 57 historic structures, is probably the largest holder of scattered properties.

But sufficient funds are not available for the development and staffing of the National Trust's programs, for emergency assistance to others facing preservation crises, or for the acquisition and support by the trust of additional properties of historic and cultural importance.

While there is a growing national interest in historic preservation, it is by no means evenly distributed. In cities we find the widest discrepancies in interest and accomplishment. In cities such as New Orleans, Boston, Charleston, S.C., San Antonio, Santa Barbara, Natchez, Winston-Salem, N.C., Bethlehem, Pa., and Providence, R.I., there has been excellent and growing support by both the business community and local government. And there are others. However, there is a longer list of cities and small towns and villages where either indifference reigns or there is outright hostility. In the latter case, preservation frequently loses the battle to stronger forces. Curiously, business leaders often ignore the economic benefits of prestige values and tourist dollars.

International Cooperation

There is a growing interest in programs of international cooperation for historic preservation sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. These include the Rome International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property and the

newly established International Council on Monuments and Sites. The International Relations Committee of the National Trust and the Committee on Historic Preservation of the American Institute of Architects have been recommending support of these programs for several years and also participated in the first Inter-American Historic Preservation Conference at St. Augustine, Fla., in June 1965.

It is important for Americans to share research and education programs and to participate in international meetings on historic preservation. We have much to learn and much to contribute. Support for such conferences, at home and abroad, will involve the cooperation of the Department of State which has authority to allocate funds for educational purposes.

Technical help, such as the Rome center can provide, is only part of the mutual education process. There must be a genuine interchange of results of research, of ideas, approaches and philosophy and it is essential that our publications, exhibitions, motion pictures and displays at international gatherings be of high quality. This suggests that consideration of international cooperation be given when the Federal Government appropriates funds for an expanded historic preservation program.

Conclusions to the Findings

The pace of urbanization is accelerating and the threat to our environmental heritage is mounting; it will take more than the sounding of periodic alarms to stem the tide.

The United States is a nation and a people on the move. It is in an era of mobility and change. Every year 20 percent of the population moves from its place of residence. The result is a feeling of rootlessness combined with a longing for those landmarks of the past which give us a sense of stability and belonging.

If the preservation movement is to be successful, it must go beyond saving bricks and mortar. It must go beyond saving occasional historic houses and opening museums. It must be more than a cult of antiquarians. It must do more than revere a few precious national shrines. It must attempt to give a sense of orientation to our society, using structures and objects of the past to establish values of time and place.

This means a reorientation of outlook and effort in several ways.

First, the preservation movement must recognize the importance of architecture, design, and esthetics as well as historic and cultural values. Those who treasure a building for its pleasing appearance or local sentiment do not find it less important because it lacks proper historic credentials.

Second, the new preservation must look beyond the individual building and individual landmark and concern itself with the historic and architecturally valued areas and districts which contain a special meaning for the community. A historic neighborhood, a fine old street of houses, a village green, a colorful marketplace, a courthouse square, an esthetic quality of the townscape—all must fall within the concern of the preservation movement. It makes little sense to fight for the preservation of a historic house set between two service stations, and at the same time to ignore an entire area of special charm or importance in the community which is being nibbled away by incompatible uses or slow decay.

Third, if the effort to preserve historic and architecturally significant areas as well as individual buildings is to succeed, intensive thought and study must be given to economic conditions and tax policies which will affect our efforts to preserve such areas as living parts of the community.

In sum, if we wish to have a future with greater meaning, we must concern ourselves not only with the historic highlights, but we

must be concerned with the total heritage of the Nation and all that is worth preserving from our past as a living part of the present.

PART II—RECOMMENDATIONS

Throughout this report the term "historic preservation" has been used to include the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of communities, areas, structures, sites, and objects having historic, architectural, social, or cultural significance.

To carry out the goals of historic preservation a comprehensive national plan of action is imperative. Such a plan will encourage, improve, and reinforce public and private leadership.

Many individuals and private organizations have worked long and hard to preserve the physical evidences of our heritage which we are privileged to enjoy today. Public agencies have also made a substantial contribution. But to meet the current crisis and to accelerate the pace of historic preservation we need to increase the amount of Government support and joint public and private efforts.

Our traditions differ from those of European countries, but we have much to learn from European experience. The weight which European governments give to historic preservation has resulted in successful programs for saving, restoring, and reconstructing many different types of buildings for viable uses. There is an excellent object lesson in the European achievement in maintaining historic buildings and areas as living parts of communities and as successful economic ventures.

A national plan of action for historic preservation should include the following elements:

1. A comprehensive statement of national policy to guide the activities and programs of all Federal agencies.

2. The establishment of an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to provide leadership and guidance for the direction of inter-agency actions and to provide liaison with State and local governments, public and private groups, and the general public.

3. A greatly expanded national register program to inventory and to catalog communities, areas, structures, sites, and objects; a Federal program of assistance to States and localities for companion programs; and a strong Federal public information program based on the material in the register.

4. Added authority and sufficient funds for Federal acquisition of threatened buildings and sites of national historic importance, and expansion of the urban renewal program to permit local noncash contributions to include acquisition of historic buildings on the national register, both within and outside the project area.

5. Provision for Federal loans and grants and other financial aid to facilities and expansion of State and local programs of historic preservation.

6. Federal financial aid to and through the National Trust for Historic Preservation to assist private interest and activity in the preservation field, for educational purposes and for direct assistance to private property holders.

Detailed recommendations are as follows:

Federal

1. Enact legislation to: (a) affirm a strong national historic preservation policy, recognizing its enlarged dimensions, (b) coordinate and consolidate existing historic preservation programs, (c) authorize annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior to acquire historic structures and sites of major national importance, (d) consolidate the Federal inventory and survey programs in a national register and to authorize additional appropriations for the National Park Service to administer this register, (e) authorize grants to State and

local governments to carry out similar inventory and survey programs in coordination with the National Park Service.

2. Enact legislation authorizing preparation, administration, publication, and distribution by the National Park Service of a national register, in accordance with carefully prepared standards and criteria, of structures and sites, whether publicly or privately owned, of national importance because of historic, architectural, archeological, or other cultural values. Such a register should include several categories of buildings: The first category should include our prime national monuments and Congress should pass legislation which would protect them from demolition, mutilation, or alteration without approval of the advisory body which this committee proposes. This group would include structures such as the Capitol, the White House, Mount Vernon, and Monticello. Many of the buildings are at present in public hands and most of those in private ownership are in no danger. But there should be an orderly evaluation of the structures belonging in this small class which should be protected with every legal safeguard.

A second category of buildings should include structures of lesser rank which have merit and should be eligible for the broad range of assistance programs proposed in this report. Provision should be made for the Government to have the right of first refusal should the owner decide to sell or demolish the structure.

A third category should include those structures of local concern whose preservation should be a matter of local decision and initiative.

3. Establish an adequately staffed Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, with membership representing the major Federal departments and agencies involved in preservation matters, as well as State and local governments and public and private organizations interested in historic preservation and urban development. The functions of such a council should include: (a) advising the President and the Congress on historic preservation as it affects the national welfare and providing inspiration and leadership for the implementation of the national policy; (b) the development of policies, guidelines, and studies for the review and resolution of conflicts between different Federal and federally aided programs affecting historic preservation; (c) the encouragement, in cooperation with appropriate private organizations, of public interest and participation in historic preservation; (d) supporting the national register as an instrument of national historic preservation policy and insuring the coordination of the register with activities of other agencies of Government; (e) making and publishing studies in such areas as adequacy of legislative and administrative statutes and regulations pertaining to preservation activities of State and local governments, and effects of tax policies at all levels of government on historic preservation, and (f) preparation of guidelines for assistance of State and local governments in drafting preservation legislation.

4. Provide by Internal Revenue Code amendment or clarify by regulation or published ruling the status of: (a) historic preservation as a public, exempt charitable activity, deductibility of gifts of historic easements or restrictive covenants to governmental units or exempt organizations engaged in preservation, and permissibility of revenue-producing adaptive or incidental uses; (b) acceptance of a registered historic property for conveyance to the national trust in lieu of an equivalent estate tax payment; (c) income tax deductibility to private owners of registered historic properties for preservation and restoration expenditures within appropriate limitations; (d) recognition of conveyances of registered historic properties

to governmental units or exempt preservation organizations as present gifts, despite reserved life interests, provided the property is open to the public on a reasonable basis.

5. Make mandatory a preliminary review of the location and status of historic sites and buildings in relevant areas prior to the undertaking of Federal or federally aided programs or projects affecting plans for physical development. Where the review produces evidence of the existence of historic sites and buildings and that surveys made in accordance with the standards of the national registry are lacking, make mandatory a historic survey prepared in accordance with such standards. Where necessary, provide funds for the preparation of such surveys through the Department of the Interior, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Commerce, or other concerned Federal agencies. Plans prepared for such development projects must take all such historic surveys into consideration, and must show evidence thereof.

6. Authorize the use of Federal matching grants for acquisition by an appropriate public agency of historic structures, rehabilitation loans and grants for restoration of such structures, and recognition of public expenditures for such acquisitions as eligible noncash contributions under urban renewal programs. Under the urban renewal program, communities must match the Federal grants with local contributions. In most cases, communities must put up \$1 for every \$2 of Federal aid, although in the case of cities under 50,000 and cities in economically distressed areas, the formula is \$1 for every \$3 of Federal assistance. However, the community has the option to make in lieu of cash, a noncash contribution of a community benefit such as a school or sewer and water services within the project area. A little less than two-thirds of these local matching contributions are in this form. Under the 1965 Housing Act, \$2.9 billion of Federal grants are authorized which will be matched by between \$966 million and \$1.45 billion of local matching contributions. Expansion of eligible noncash contributions to include acquisition of historic structures on the national register both within and outside the project area would enable local communities to play a far more effective role in preservation.

7. Establish new and liberalized loan programs for private groups or individuals for acquisition and rehabilitation of historic structures and districts.

8. Enactment of a scholarship and training program for architects and technicians in the field of historic preservation, similar to the program enacted by Congress in 1964 for the field of housing and urban planning. An adequate program is of vital importance to the effective implementation of the other proposals of the committee.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (COUNTY, TOWN, AND MUNICIPAL)

1. State: Enact legislation establishing an appropriate State agency, and enabling and encouraging local communities to establish historic preservation districts and to acquire through eminent domain (where necessary) historic structures and sites and preservation easements and restrictive covenants, and providing special property tax treatment for historic structures and preservation and restoration expenditures.

2. State: Establish an organizational structure capable of: (a) providing leadership, information, standards and criteria, technical and financial assistance to local communities for preservation purposes, (b) reviewing and coordinating the programs and projects of State agencies to avoid to the maximum extent conflicts with preservation objectives, (c) carrying out appropriate preservation programs, plans and studies, and (d) establishing and maintaining an official State

register coordinated with the national register.

3. State: Enact legislation clarifying and encouraging the use of preservation easements and restrictive covenants for the benefit of governmental units and preservation organizations.

4. State: By statute or regulation, assure exemption from inheritance taxes for gifts of historic property to governmental units, the national trust and other preservation organizations, and income tax deduction for such gifts and for preservation and restoration expenditures.

5. State and local: Where authorized, require by legislation and appropriate notice procedures, a waiting period before demolition or significant alteration of registered historic structures, in order to provide time for acceptable alternatives and new use solutions to be worked out.

6. Local: Undertake a thorough and systematic survey of historic and architecturally important buildings and areas within the community, in coordination with the national register and the State register.

7. Local: Make a comprehensive study of all available legal tools for preservation purposes, including historic district zoning and formation of architectural and historic review boards. Such studies should relate to official general plans of the locality and be incorporated in community renewal programs.

8. Local: Provide an annual budget for expenditures to preserve and maintain those historic and architectural structures and places of importance to the community.

9. The Congress should strengthen and broaden the District of Columbia historic preservation legislation.

General

1. Historic and cultural sites, structures, and objects acquired with the use of Federal funds and not retained by the acquiring department or agency, or not otherwise directly disposed of, should be transferable under the surplus property disposal program to the national trust in fee simple. The national trust should be empowered to lodge operational responsibility for such property with local preservation groups wherever possible.

2. In order that representatives of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Commerce, the General Services Administration, and other appropriate agencies may be allowed to sit with the board of trustees, the national trust charter should be amended to provide that the trustees, at their discretion, be allowed to appoint additional ex officio trustees from among heads of Federal departments and agencies.

3. Federal authorization should be provided for matching grants to the national trust on a two-thirds Federal/one-third national trust formula for the following purposes: (a) to provide educational and clearinghouse services and financial assistance to individuals and organizations in preservation and related fields; (b) to prepare information and educational publications, conduct meetings and conferences, finance scholarships, develop library resources, provide technical consultation and establish award programs; (c) to acquire, restore, and maintain registered structures of national historic or architectural importance.

4. To assure that public funds for private historic preservation are used only for authentic needs and in accordance with established criteria, such funds should be transmitted to nongovernmental organizations and private individuals only with the approval of an appropriate authority.

5. Private corporations, trade associations, and labor organizations should be encouraged to identify and preserve the locations, structures and objects on which the development of their enterprise or craft has been based.

6. The great national philanthropic foundations should be urged to stimulate and assist programs for the training of architects, landscape architects, engineers, historians, designers and decorators in careers in historic preservation. In addition, they are urged to assist historic preservation research projects, publications and conference and communication media programs.

International Cooperation

The United States should provide financial support to the UNESCO historic preservation programs including the Rome center, and the International Council on Monuments and Sites. In addition, Federal funds should be used to support international conferences and scholarships and fellowships for international study of historic preservation.

RELOCATION IN MODERN AMERICA

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. President, today we are in the midst of the greatest period of social and urban planning ever undertaken in America. The need for new housing, schools, transportation systems, and public facilities of all types is a natural result of the astounding growth of our cities since the beginning of this century. Unfortunately, it is often the low-income families which suffer the ill-effects of urban development when they are forced from one low rent area to another by the wreckers that tear through housing districts to clear the way for modern structures of benefit to the entire community.

In speaking to the Michigan Housing and Development Association conference in East Lansing, Mich., last October 19, 1965, the junior Senator from that State, PHILIP A. HART, addressed himself to the vital problem of relocation. He makes the important point that in a comprehensive program of social planning, relocation should be looked upon as a challenging opportunity to build healthy neighborhoods, schools, and public facilities.

All of us here in the Senate have cities within our States which are attempting to solve relocation problems in a manner beneficial to our citizens. I think we could all learn a great deal from Senator HART's statement. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF SENATOR PHILIP A. HART, DEMOCRAT, OF MICHIGAN, AT THE MICHIGAN HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, OCTOBER 19, 1965

In many of our cities the clear and obvious need to rebuild outmoded central districts is frustrated by the lack of adequate low- and middle-income housing elsewhere in the metropolitan area to rehouse families who will be displaced. When the families are Negroes, the problem is much greater, because, unfortunately, the supply of housing for these Americans is very restricted, no matter how much money they have in their hands.

There is always a social cost to every improvement, a hidden cost in human terms, and the advantages of each new program must be measured against the costs. That measurement has been taken, in most of our cities, and it has been decided that the advantages to society as a whole in rebuilding central cities justifies the displacement of many families. The same decision has been

made as to highways, which displace more people yearly than urban renewal.

In mitigation of the human cost, the urban renewal program can also point to the fact that on the whole, the housing to which the families it displaces have moved is much better housing than that which was left to be demolished. A recent study has shown that it costs a bit more, this new housing, both for whites and for Negroes, and that it may involve some inconvenience in terms of distance from work and social contacts. It is indisputably better housing in physical terms.

But to me the most important aspect of relocation was not covered in this study—that is, was the relocation of these families carried out in such a way as to advance the goal of providing a decent home in a decent environment for every American family—a goal which was stated in the 1949 Housing Act.

Most of us know that the existence of tightly bound low-income ghettos—where the poor are crowded together and afforded the least modern schools, libraries, and recreational facilities—are time bombs waiting to explode as Watts exploded. And many people are concerned either to improve the present situation in these depressed enclaves or to move the people out into what we call the mainstream. In some towns and cities our educators are looking for solutions to the one-race, one-income group schools located in these ghettos, feeling that good education is not possible when people are so isolated.

In varying degrees of intensity the numbers of people in these ghettos present a difficult problem for a society which, like ours, has never undertaken to move large numbers of persons from one place to another. We had the immigrants come in and move from the seaboard throughout the country, as they wished. We opened the land for development and the need and pressure for an individual farm was enough to cause the wagons to draw up awaiting the opening gun to race for a homestead. That was a tremendous dispersal of population, and there was governmental action involved in it, of course, but we don't think of it as social planning.

Now we are faced, really, with the inverse of the virgin plains in need of cultivation. As urban land becomes scarcer and more expensive, as we make the judgment that land now occupied by low-income families is urgently needed for commerce, industry, highways, of high-income housing, we must find new housing for these families.

Up to now the tradition has been to find such housing in the private market or to build a little bit of highly institutionalized public housing. Neither course has involved a look at the total need of the community to provide educational, health, and recreational facilities on a broader base. The relocation of families has been looked at as a way to clear the land, but not as a way to build new communities.

Probably because many of these families are regarded by the rest of society as undesirable for social or economic reasons, no effort has been made to relocate these families so as to provide them with a new environment and a new opportunity to participate in the better schools, finer libraries, pleasanter neighborhoods. They have, on the whole, been relocated in neighborhoods very much like the ones they left, the older, poorer, less well served neighborhoods. And the relocation has too often re-created the problems which were the basis for the original slum clearance legislation of the 30's which is the predecessor of the present laws for rebuilding our cities.

Today every displacement of low-income families should be looked upon as an opportunity to locate (not relocate) families in such a way as to avoid future problems of

2149. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource development proposals; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2150. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2151. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide for the reapportionment of the Legislature of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2152. A letter from the chairman of the board, Communications Satellite Corp., transmitting the annual report of the corporation for the year 1965, pursuant to the provisions of section 404(b) of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2153. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report of extraordinary contractual adjustments authorized by the NASA Contract Adjustment Board, during calendar year 1965, pursuant to the provisions of 72 Stat. 972; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2154. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered, as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the provisions of section 13(c) of the act of September 11, 1957; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2155. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on civilian positions allocated or placed in grades GS-16, 17, and 18, during calendar year 1965, and on positions established to carry out research and development activities requiring the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel, pursuant to statute; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2156. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated January 7, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Carrabelle Harbor, Fla., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, U.S. Senate, adopted June 11, 1962, and resolutions of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted June 3, 1959, and June 19, 1963. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement has been adopted for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 13309. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to authorize financial assistance for planning, engineering, designing, and other technical studies; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 13310. A bill to provide for a special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DYAL:

H.R. 13311. A bill to provide for the coinage of proof sets of subsidiary silver coins

and minor coins bearing the date 1965; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 13312. A bill to permit Federal employees to purchase shares of Federal- or State-chartered credit unions through voluntary payroll allotment; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 13313. A bill to amend the River and Harbor Act of 1965 to prohibit certain fees being charged in connection with projects for navigation, flood control, and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD:

H.R. 13314. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 in order to provide for a National Community Senior Service Corps; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 13315. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to prohibit transportation of Government-aided cargoes aboard vessels trading with North Vietnam; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 13316. A bill to provide a special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H.R. 13317. A bill to establish a U.S. Committee on Human Rights to prepare for participation by the United States in the observance of the year 1968 as International Human Rights Year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 13318. A bill to establish a pilot program making housing loans available to veterans of service in the Armed Forces of the United States who are residing abroad; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 13319. A bill to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H.R. 13320. A bill to authorize the disposal of industrial diamond stones from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 13321. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs, cats, and other animals intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 13322. A bill to assist the States in providing technical recreation service and advice to private landowners and local public agencies relating to the management and development of areas for public outdoor recreation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 13323. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELL:

H.R. 13324. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAHILL:

H.R. 13325. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 13326. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 13327. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H.R. 13328. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 13329. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFIN:

H.R. 13330. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARVEY of Michigan:

H.R. 13331. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KUPFERMAN:

H.R. 13332. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H.R. 13333. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDADE:

H.R. 13334. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 13335. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSHER:

H.R. 13336. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 13337. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAFFORD:

H.R. 13338. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 13339. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 13340. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 13341. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHWEIKER:

H.R. 13342. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 13343. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs, cats, and other animals intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 13344. A bill to establish safety standards for motor vehicle tires sold or shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 13345. A bill to establish a National Highway Traffic Safety Center to promote research and development activities for highway traffic safety, to provide financial assistance to the States to accelerate highway traffic safety programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H.R. 13346. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs, cats, and other animals intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN:

H.R. 13347. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to develop, through the use of experiment and demonstration plants, practicable and economic means for the

plan. It is essential that we place our retirement system on a sound basis of financing as soon as possible.

I recommend that financing provisions be enacted as a part of the retirement legislation, including a 0.5-percent increase in contributions of both agencies and employees, effective January 1, 1967.

The report of the Cabinet Committee does not deal with changes in the military retirement system. Although the Committee reviewed important aspects of military retirement, it agreed with the Secretary of Defense that recommendations for fundamental changes should wait completion of a broad management study now underway in the Department of Defense.

The retirement report and the recommendations for legislation presented by it are major steps forward in our continuing efforts to improve the compensation system for Federal employees. In my judgment, they are equal in importance to the 1962 Federal Safety Reform Act.

OTHER BENEFITS

I recommend a phased 2-year increase in the Government's contribution to our civilian health benefits program.

The first increase should be effective on January 1, 1967; the second on January 1, 1968. These increases would restore the ratio of costs to the Government and costs to the employee established by the original Health Benefits Act of 1959.

The effective date of other important adjustments in our retirement system should be deferred for at least another year. The most important of these are to:

1. Extend medicare to Federal civilian employees.
2. Continue benefits until age 22 for those surviving children of deceased Federal employees who are continuing their education.
3. Compute benefits on the basis of a guaranteed disability minimum to widows of employees who die after retirement for disability.
4. Continue benefits for a surviving widow if she remarries after age 60.

NEED NEW KNOWLEDGE

If we are to continue to modernize our policy of total compensation, we need better information than is now available. We must examine all of the fringe benefits in our compensation system. These include leave, holiday pay, special pay differentials, unemployment insurance, Federal Employees' Compensation Act benefits for duty-related accidents and illness, health benefits, life insurance, and counterpart benefits prevailing elsewhere in our economy.

I am recommending that the Congress appropriate funds for collection and evaluation of information on non-Federal fringe benefits in the budget of the Department of Labor for 1967.

CONCLUSION

The measures I am proposing meet the test of fairness to our employees. They also meet the test of economic responsibility.

For the past many months, the Government has appealed to labor and industry alike to hold price and wage in-

creases within the guidelines established by the Council of Economic Advisers.

If our Government is to exercise continued leadership in the fight for price stability, then we must continue to practice what we preach. The Government has the added responsibility of not contributing to inflation by its own actions.

With 5 years of unprecedented economic expansion, our industry is now operating near the peak of its capacity. Added to this, we now have the obligation to support our fighting men in Vietnam and our commitment to freedom there.

This administration has already proved that our Nation does not have to live with depression or recession. Now we must prove that we can remain both strong and prosperous without endangering our economic stability.

Government employees have a direct stake in this effort. For none is more harmed by inflation—and harmed more quickly—than the wage earner and the salaried employee. It is of small value to him if the extra dollar he earns buys less and less with every passing week.

We are the wealthiest nation in history. We can afford whatever is necessary for both our welfare at home and our common defense abroad. But we can do this only by the exercise of fiscal prudence and economic responsibility during times when special demands are being made on our economy by the military needs of Vietnam.

I am certain that both Government employees and the leaders of their organizations will recognize that restraint serves both their cause and the national interest. They will recognize that these proposals meet three essential requirements:

First, that taken together, pay, retirement, and health benefits amount to an increase of the maximum total compensation increase within the wage-price guidelines.

Second, that the major increases will go to those Federal workers whose compensation is least comparable with private enterprise.

And third, that these proposals move the entire pay scale toward full comparability in an orderly manner.

The annual cost of these proposals will amount to \$485 million. If they are made effective on January 1, 1967—which I urgently recommend—the cost for the next fiscal year will be \$240 million. These costs are fully provided for in the budget which I submitted to the Congress in January.

The Federal Government is the largest employer in the Nation. The largest employer has an undeniable responsibility to lead, and not merely to follow, in instituting and adhering to model employment practices.

A model employer can demand excellence in performance. A model employer can demand continuing awareness of the need for greater productivity, more imaginative conduct of Government programs, and substantial cost reduction. We have made those demands.

Federal officers and employees at all levels have responded with enthusiasm and skill. If they had not been de-

termined to improve the efficiency and economy of Government operations, budget costs in both 1966 and 1967 would be some \$3 billion higher than they are.

By the close of this fiscal year, the total compensation for our 2½ million Federal civilian employees will be \$20.4 billion a year. With expenditures of such magnitude, the President, the Congress, and Federal employees themselves, cannot fail to give the most careful consideration to every adjustment in pay, retirement, and health benefits. Each proposed adjustment must not only be merited, it should also be consistent with the principles of sound government.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 7, 1966.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MONTROYA:

S. 3030. A bill for the relief of Luciano Vittorio Guiseppe Giomo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of Ohio:

S. 3031. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a National Visitor Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. Young of Ohio when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CLARK (by request):

S. 3032. A bill entitled "Employment Service Act of 1966"; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. Clark when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. GORE:

S. 3033. A bill for the relief of Alan Bruce Lancaster and his wife, Marie Nunez Lancaster; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON (by request):

S. 3034. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource development proposals;

S. 3035. A bill to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes; and

S. 3036. A bill to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide for the reapportionment of the Legislature of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. Jackson when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. GRUENING:

S. 3037. A bill for the relief of Vartekes Vapurcuyan; and

S. 3038. A bill for the relief of Harry Doukas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NELSON:

S. 3039. A bill for the relief of Daniel Pernas Beceiro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALMADGE:

S. 3040. A bill for the relief of Eileen B. White; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 3041. A bill for the relief of Ming Gow (Jimmy) Moy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK:

S. 3042. A bill for the relief of Dr. Oscar Lopez; and

been specifically authorized by law, any other provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding."

Subsection 1(a) of the draft bill affects a number of proposals presently pending before the Congress. Feasibility investigations have already been completed to the extent normally required on the 12 projects in this subsection, legislation has been introduced to authorize construction of these proposals, hearings have been held by the appropriate subcommittees of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees on most of them and, in certain instances committee reports have been filed. The subsection authorizes any additional work that may be required on those proposals.

Subsection 1(b) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to perform such minor completion, review, processing, and subsequent reanalysis as may be required on 35 proposals which either are currently being reviewed and processed within the executive branch or upon which feasibility investigation work at the regional level of the Bureau of Reclamation will be completed or substantially completed by June 30, 1966. For the most part, there is no continuing requirement for investigation funds for prosecution of work on the proposals in this subsection. The predominant activity remaining to be completed in connection with the proposals in this category is review and processing at the agency and departmental level to permit presentation of the proposals to the Congress for authorization.

Section 2 grants authority to the Secretary to continue to engage in feasibility investigations on 67 potential project proposals for which funds have been made available through the Public Works Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1966. In most cases these investigations were undertaken only after the completion of a thorough reconnaissance investigation which established that the prospects were favorable for the development of feasible and justifiable plans. In other cases the feasibility investigations were undertaken without formal reconnaissance investigations where the combination of overwhelming need and apparent justification, based on reasoned judgment, indicated excellent prospects for the development of feasible and justifiable plans. Substantial local interest and support has also been demonstrated for each of the investigations listed in section 2 so that the likelihood of the Department's being unable to secure appropriate repayment arrangements has been minimized.

Feasibility investigations on these potential projects would be completed at the regional level of the Bureau of Reclamation some time between late fiscal 1967 and 1972, if current program schedules are maintained. The potential projects represented by these investigations present a balanced program for the several river basins of the reclamation States and Alaska, and will be urgently needed by the time the plans can be developed, authorized, and implemented. Assuming no lapse in meeting program schedules or extraordinary delay in authorization of construction and funding, the feasibility investigations upon which continuing authority is sought in section 2 will not, for the most part, be translated into performing reclamation projects before the 1980's. If the reclamation States are to be enabled to meet their growth needs for water resource development at that time, it appears essential that the continuing program of feasibility investigations provided by section 2 should be authorized at this time.

Section 3 of the draft bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to undertake feasibility investigations not currently underway or funded. Subsection 3(a) authorizes nine new feasibility investigations for which funds

have been requested in the President's Budget for fiscal year 1967. Subsection 3(b) authorizes 11 new investigations currently scheduled to be initiated after fiscal year 1967. As in the case of those investigations currently underway, information now available indicates that prospects are favorable for developing feasible and justifiable plans for those proposals and that local interest and support have been substantial.

We wish to point out that section 2 of Public Law 485, 84th Congress, 2d session, authorizing the Colorado River storage project and participating projects, directed the Secretary of the Interior to give priority to the completion of planning on certain listed potential participating projects. Similarly Public Law 87-590, authorizing the Frypan-Arkansas project, directed the Secretary to complete the planning on the potential Basalt project in Colorado as a participating project under the terms of the act authorizing the Colorado River storage project and participating projects. We have assumed that the feasibility studies of these priority projects have been specifically authorized by the Congress within the intent of section 8 of Public Law 89-72. For this reason they have not been listed in the draft bill.

Section 4 of the draft bill authorizes the Secretary to undertake additional feasibility studies to the extent that those studies are financed with contributions from the States or local interests. Over the years the Congress, acting through its Appropriations Committees, has strongly encouraged the financial participation of State and local interests in the planning program of the Bureau of Reclamation. This attitude is reflected in the annual appropriation acts covering Bureau activities which have, for many years, contained a proviso substantially stating that "none of this appropriation shall be used for more than one-half of the cost of an investigation requested by a State, municipality, or other interest." Each year the Bureau receives a sizable amount of contributed funds, either to accelerate going work or initiate new investigations.

The principal incentive to financial participation by State or local interests has been that the initiation of new investigations has been permitted promptly upon receipt of the contributed funds. The alternative would have been to seek Federal financing through normal budgetary channels, entailing a delay of 1 to 2 years. Section 8 of Public Law 89-72, however, requires specific legislative authority for those feasibility studies requested by the States and local interests even though contributed funds have been made available for the work. Unless legislative authority already exists, section 8 would preclude undertaking these cooperative studies until the authority has been obtained. This removes much of the incentive for local financial participation. Certainly the result appears to be contrary to the intent of the Federal Water Project Recreation Act which provides for local participation in water resource developments, and the modification which we suggest in section 3 would be consistent with that act.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH HOLUM,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

PROGRAM FOR PRESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill

to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation.

As the Members of the Senate will recognize, this bill is in furtherance and fulfillment of a part of President Johnson's message of February 23 on the preservation of our national heritage. The President said:

Historic preservation is the goal of citizen groups in every part of the country. To help preserve buildings and sites of historic significance, I will recommend a program of matching grants to States to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The bill I am introducing would carry out this recommendation. It provides for the maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of a national register of historic sites in the Department, and establishes under the administration of the Secretary a program of grants and matching grants to the States and to the National Trust for Historic Sites for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American history and culture.

The Members of the Senate will recall that the National Trust for Historic Preservation was established by a bill in the 81st Congress which was considered and reported favorably by the Interior Committee and became law in 1949. This measure in turn amended the Historic Sites Act of 1935, but the standards set forth in this act requiring that a site be of true national significance have proved unduly restrictive. The bill I am introducing would make aid available as well for preservation of places significant in the history and development of regions, States, and localities.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that a communication from the Secretary of the Interior on this subject be printed at this point in the Record as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 3035) to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. JACKSON, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The letter presented by Mr. JACKSON is as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., March 2, 1966.

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The President, in his February 23 message dealing with the quality of our environment, said, "Historic preservation is the goal of citizen groups in every part of the country. To help preserve buildings and sites of historic significance, I will recommend a program of matching grants to States and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation." The enclosed draft bill will carry out this recommendation.

The national preservation program contemplated by the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of August 21, 1935 (49

Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467), has fallen short of the goals envisioned by the framers of that act. Since very few historic properties worthy of preservation meet the national significance standard prescribed in the 1935 act, additional means for preserving historic properties, without the Federal Government assuming ownership or administration of them, are badly needed. The need, however, is not confined to historic properties judged nationally significant. Historic places important to local communities, States, and regions are also vital parts of the Nation's heritage, and they are even less immune to the forces of destruction than nationally significant properties.

Chief among the methods of promoting historic preservation at the State, county, and municipal levels are the identification of the significant sites and their acquisition, rehabilitation, and maintenance. Other methods, however, may be needed and they are the subject of continuing study by many interested groups, both public and private.

The enclosed draft bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to maintain a national register of sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture. This includes both historic and archeological sites. In addition the bill establishes a program of matching grants-in-aid to States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American history and culture.

The program of grants-in-aid to States will begin with a statewide historic sites survey financed by the Federal Government and conducted according to standards and procedures reflecting those of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings which this Department is presently conducting. The statewide survey will include sites already determined to be of national significance by the Secretary of the Interior, but it will be aimed primarily at identifying and evaluating other properties that are significant in American history and culture.

On the basis of such survey, the State will prepare a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan which, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior after considering its relationship to the statewide outdoor recreation plan, will form the basis for matching grants-in-aid to States for the acquisition and development of historical properties in non-Federal public or private ownership. Properties of national, regional, State or local historical significance will be eligible for inclusion in the statewide plan, whether they are operated by a public agency or private organization or individual.

Due to rapidly increasing development in urban centers of population, the Secretary of the Interior will require assurances that preservation of historic areas in our cities figure materially in the preparation of any statewide plan. For this reason also, apportionment of the grants will take into account the many historical properties located in urban centers.

Although most of this program will take the form of matching grants-in-aid to States, the bill also contemplates that some matching grants-in-aid will be made to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, which was chartered as a charitable, educational, and nonprofit corporation by the act of October 26, 1946 (63 Stat. 927; 16 U.S.C. 468 et seq.). Its purposes according to that act are to "receive donations of sites, buildings and objects significant in American history and culture, to preserve and administer them for public benefit, to accept hold, and administer gifts of money, securities, or other property of whatsoever character for the purpose of carrying out the preservation program."

The above act provides for the principal office of the National Trust to be located in the District of Columbia and for its affairs to be under the general direction of a board of trustees. The Board of Trustees is composed of the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Director of the National Gallery of Art, ex officio; and not less than six general trustees. At the present time, the bylaws of the National Trust provide for not more than 31 general trustees and they are chosen by the members of the National Trust from its members.

The National Trust is empowered to accept and administer gifts of real and personal property absolutely or in trust and to contract with Federal, State, or municipal agencies, or individuals for the preservation and maintenance of historic properties owned by other agencies or individuals.

Under its program the National Trust has acquired historical properties of great significance, and has assisted in the preservation and maintenance of other properties in private ownership. Among those the National Trust owns and maintains are Woodlawn Plantation, at Mount Vernon, Va.; Decatur House, Washington, D.C.; Shadow-on-the-Teche, New Iberia, La.; Casa Amesti, Monterey, Calif.; Woodrow Wilson House, Washington, D.C.; and Belle Grove, Middletown, Va.

As part of its educational program the National Trust conducts workshops, seminars, and conferences, and it is especially active in giving moral support and, upon request, expert technical advice to preservation organizations for their local projects. It is the only nongovernmental body operating on a nationwide basis in the historical preservation field. Participating in the National Trust's programs are more than 6,000 member organizations and individuals located throughout the Nation.

The functions of the National Trust are carried out solely with donated funds. Grants to the National Trust under the proposed bill will enable the Trust to proceed to encourage on an accelerated basis the local initiative and support that is needed for preservation of our historic heritage.

The bill prescribes a number of conditions to the grants-in-aid to the States and National Trust in order to insure that the purposes of this act will be carried out.

The bill also provides that no grant may be made under this act for or on account of any survey or project with respect to which financial assistance has been given or promised under any other Federal program or activity, and vice versa. This provision will avoid any overlap with other related Federal programs and activities such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development's open-space programs conducted pursuant to title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 183, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 1500 et seq.).

The estimated cost of the program authorized by the enclosed bill is \$2 million for the fiscal year 1967. Costs for succeeding fiscal years would depend upon the needs identified in the surveys.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that this proposed legislation is in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED ORGANIC ACT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, RELATING TO REAPPORTIONMENT

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill

to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide for the reapportionment of the Legislature of the Virgin Islands.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter from the Department of the Interior accompanying the bill be printed in full at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3036) to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide for the reapportionment of the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, introduced by Mr. JACKSON, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The letter presented by Mr. JACKSON is as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 3, 1966.

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed herewith is a proposed bill "To amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide for the reapportionment of the Legislature of the Virgin Islands."

We recommend that the proposed bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted.

Under existing law (48 U.S.C. 1571(b)) the Virgin Islands is divided into three legislative districts—the Districts of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John—and the 11 members of the legislature are elected as follows: two senators from the District of St. Thomas, two senators from the District of St. Croix, one senator from the District of St. John, and six senators at large who are elected by the qualified electors of the Virgin Islands from the Virgin Islands as a whole. The same law provides that in the election of the six senators at large each elector shall be permitted to vote for two candidates and the candidates receiving the greatest number of votes are declared to be elected up to the number to be elected at that election.

After 11 years of experience with the existing law, a period which comprehends very substantial political development in the Virgin Islands with the achievement of an ever increasing sense of political maturity, and the pronouncements of the Supreme Court of the United States concerning legislative reapportionment, we believe that the existing law should be modified to reflect experience, the wishes of the people of the Virgin Islands, and external circumstances of the times. The enclosed draft proposal amending the existing law, if enacted, would, in our opinion, provide the necessary revision of the present law.

Recognizing the development of political maturity in the government and people of the Virgin Islands, the proposed amendment would leave to local enactment the details of legislative apportionment. Criteria by which to judge the propriety of any reapportionment are not detailed since it seems to us presumptuous at this point in time to attempt to forecast just what criteria may emerge from current litigation concerning this very point. In lieu of specific criteria, the proposed amendment incorporates and makes applicable to any reapportionment the language of the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment of the Constitution, which language is the basis of the Supreme

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of vanadium from the national stockpile (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON PROCUREMENT FROM SMALL AND OTHER BUSINESS FIRMS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms, for the period July-December 1965 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORP.

A letter from the chairman of the board, Communications Satellite Corp., Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that corporation, for the year 1965 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

EXTENSION OF TIME MAKING GRANTS UNDER FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Airport Act to extend the time for making grants thereunder, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Commerce.

REAPPOINTMENT OF NEVILLE MILLER AS A MEMBER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the nomination of Neville Miller for reappointment as a member of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT ON HIGHWAY TRUST FUND

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the financial condition and results of the operations of the highway trust fund as of June 30, 1965 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on advisory committees assisting him in carrying out his functions under the Social Security Act, for the calendar year 1965 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

A letter from the Director, U.S. Information Agency, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Agency, for the 6-month period ended December 30, 1965 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF ACTING COMPTROLLER GENERAL

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on audit of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, for the year ended June 30, 1964 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on potential savings to be realized by providing Government quarters in lieu of payment of quarters allowances to U.S. military personnel in Taiwan, Department of Defense, dated February 1966 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on examination of financial statements, fiscal year 1964, Federal Housing Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, dated March 1966 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on review of self-employment tax payment and collection practices, Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, dated March 1966 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on examination of financial statements of Public Housing Administration, fiscal years 1965 and 1964, Department of Housing and Urban Development, dated February 1966 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on examination of financial statements, fiscal year 1965, Virgin Islands Corporation, Department of the Interior, dated February 1966 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal section 6 of the Southern Nevada Project Act (act of Oct. 22, 1965 (79 Stat. 1068)) (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide for the reapportionment of the Legislature of the Virgin Islands (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource development proposals (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON COMPILATION OF VOTING AND REGISTRATION STATISTICS

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, reporting, pursuant to law, that he had directed the Bureau of the Census to take no further action at this time to compile the voting and registration statistics contemplated in the Civil Rights Act of 1964; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Two letters from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders suspending deportation of certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law pertaining to each alien, and the reasons for ordering such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting temporary admission into the United States of certain aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN DEFECTOR ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting admission into the United States of certain defector aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADJUSTMENT OF IMMIGRATION STATUS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered in behalf of certain aliens, relating to adjustment of their immigration status (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS ON VISA PETITIONS ACCORDING TO THE BENEFICIARIES THIRD PREFERENCE AND SIXTH PREFERENCE CLASSIFICATION

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports on certain visa petitions according to the beneficiaries third preference and sixth preference classification (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACT OF 1966

A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "Employment Service Act of 1966" (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES AMENDMENTS OF 1966

A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Public Health Service Act to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of comprehensive health planning and public health services, to provide for a more effective use of available Federal funds for such planning and services, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1966

A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES MODERNIZATION AMENDMENTS OF 1966

A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Public Health Service Act to further promote and assist in modernization of hospitals and other medical facilities through grants for amortization of indebtedness incurred for that purpose, direct loans, and guarantees of loans, and through grants for the planning of such modernization, and to authorize grants for development of new technology systems and concepts in the provision of health services (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1966

A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, trans-

By Mr. RESNICK:

H.R. 13483. A bill for the establishment of a Civilian Aviation Academy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 13484. A bill to strengthen and improve programs of assistance for our elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 13485. A bill to strengthen and improve public and private programs of assistance for institutions of higher education and students attending them; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 13486. A bill to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH:

H.R. 13487. A bill to provide a special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 13488. A bill to amend Public Law 660, 86th Congress, to establish a National Traffic Safety Agency to provide national leadership to reduce traffic accident losses by means of intensive research and vigorous application of findings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H.R. 13489. A bill to provide a special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 13490. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for an amortization deduction and an increased tax credit for certain underground electrical power transmission lines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H.R. 13491. A bill to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 13492. A bill to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 13493. A bill to require that motorbuses be equipped with seat belts; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 13494. A bill to provide full and fair disclosure of the nature of interests in real estate subdivisions sold through the mails and instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce, and to prevent frauds in the sale thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 13495. A bill to amend the act of October 4, 1961, relating to the acquisition of wetlands for conservation of migratory waterfowl to extend for an additional 8 years the period during which funds may be appropriated under that act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DOW:

H.R. 13496. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to increase the maximum maturity of regular business loans thereunder to 20 years; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 13497. A bill to provide that the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency shall not undertake certain projects to improve or expand Federal airports without specific authorization for such projects; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRAY:

H.R. 13498. A bill to provide that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall retain jurisdiction over all of the real property comprising the Veterans' Administration hospital facility at Marion, Ill.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HALEY (by request):

H.R. 13499. A bill to amend section 521 of title 38, United States Code, to exclude from consideration as income, for the purposes of determining eligibility for pension, all payments of any kind or from any source, including salary, retirement or annuity payments, endowments, or similar income, which a veteran receives or is entitled to receive after attaining age 72; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 13500. A bill providing for jury selection in Federal and State courts, prosecution and removal to Federal courts, civil preventive relief, civil indemnification, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 13501. A bill to amend chapter 39 of title 18 of the United States Code, relating to the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 13502. A bill to provide a retroactive effective date of July 1, 1965, for the severance pay provisions in section 9 of the Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965 so as to extend the application of such provisions; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 13503. A bill to redesignate the Cross-Florida Barge Canal as the "Franklin D. Roosevelt Canal"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. VANIK:

H.R. 13504. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend through June 30, 1966, the initial enrollment period for coverage under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged provided under part B of such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 13505. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a program of research and development to encourage and assist the use of underground transmission of electrical power, and to undertake research projects to evaluate and demonstrate the economical and technical feasibility of other forms of electrical power; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By SMITH of California:

H.R. 13506. A bill relating to the appointment of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEVINE:

H.R. 13507. A bill relating to the appointment of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 13508. A bill to direct the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and to authorize certain necessary steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 13509. A bill to direct the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and to

authorize certain necessary steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. O'BRIEN:

H.R. 13510. A bill to direct the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and to authorize certain necessary steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RESNICK:

H.R. 13511. A bill to direct the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and to authorize certain necessary steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 13512. A bill to direct the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and to authorize certain necessary steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 13513. A bill to direct the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and to authorize certain necessary steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 13514. A bill to direct the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and to authorize certain necessary steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 13515. A bill to direct the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and to authorize certain necessary steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DANIELS:

H.R. 13516. A bill to direct the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and to authorize certain necessary steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2199. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of opium from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2200. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of cordage fiber (sisal) from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2201. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of crocidolite asbestos (harsh) from the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2202. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of celestite from the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2203. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended, to increase salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2204. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended, to increase salaries of officers and members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2205. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WAGGONER: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 776. Resolution providing additional compensation for services performed by employees in the House Publications Distribution Service; without amendment (Rept. No. 1329). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Government Operations. Twenty-first report on water pollution control and abatement; without amendment (Rept. No. 1330). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DADDARIO:

H.R. 13696. A bill to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to make changes and improvements in the organization and operation of the Foundation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.R. 13697. A bill to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 13698. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to repeal the existing limit on the grant funds which may be used thereunder in any one State, and to provide for a more effective apportionment of such funds; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 13699. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to repeal the existing limit on the grant funds which may be expended thereunder in any one State, and to provide for a more effective apportionment of such funds; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McMILLAN (by request):

H.R. 13700. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended, to increase salaries of officers and members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 13701. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended, to increase salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 13702. A bill to amend the District of Columbia's Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 13703. A bill to make technical amendments to titles 19 and 20 of the District of Columbia Code; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 13704. A bill to provide compensation to survivors of local law enforcement officers killed while apprehending persons for committing Federal crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.R. 13705. A bill to provide a special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 13706. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to make provision for the appointment to the service academies of the sons of members of the Armed Forces killed in Vietnam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 13707. A bill to provide a permanent special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 13708. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended, to increase salaries of officers and members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 13709. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended, to increase salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 13710. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CLEVINGER:

H.R. 13711. A bill to amend section 203 of the National Housing Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 13712. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend its protection to additional employees, to raise the minimum wage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 13713. A bill to provide for a comprehensive program for the control of alcoholism; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. POFF:

H.R. 13714. A bill to establish a Commission on Revision of the Federal Criminal Laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 13715. A bill to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 13716. A bill to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER:

H.R. 13717. A bill to authorize a permanent special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 13718. A bill to provide for the establishment of cooperative outdoor recreation research and training centers; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 13719. A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCHWEIKER:

H.R. 13720. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ASHMORE:

H.R. 13721. A bill to provide for a special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BATES:

H.R. 13722. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to develop, through the use of an experiment and demonstration plant, practicable and economic means for the production by the commercial fishing industry of fish protein concentrate; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DANIELS:

H.R. 13723. A bill to strengthen the financial condition of the employees' life insurance fund created by the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, to provide certain adjustments in amounts of group life and group accidental death and dismemberment insurance under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HAGAN of Georgia:

H.R. 13724. A bill to provide a comprehensive program to combat alcoholism; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 13725. A bill to provide for equitable acquisition practices, fair compensation, and effective relocation assistance in real property acquisitions for Federal and federally assisted programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 13726. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 in order to provide for a National Community Senior Service Corps; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. POAGE:

H.R. 13727. A bill to provide for a national cemetery at or near Fort Hood, Tex.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

RECAPITULATION

	Amount
Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent).....	10,837.40
Appropriated funds:	
S. Res. 37.....	422.05
Government Department:	
U.S. Army.....	15,114.77
U.S. Navy.....	250.57
U.S. Air Force.....	3,666.13
Total.....	30,200.92

MARCH 11, 1966.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 3090. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp commemorating Chautauqua; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota (for himself, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. PEARSON, and Mr. MCCARTHY):

S. 3091. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in order to provide additional authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission to relieve the railroad boxcar shortage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JAVITS (for himself, Mr. CASE, and Mr. KUCHEL):

S. 3092. A bill to prohibit more effectively discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. JAVITS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina:

S. 3093. A bill to amend the acts of March 3, 1931, and October 19, 1962, relating to the furnishing of books and other materials to the blind so as to authorize the furnishing of such books and other materials to other handicapped persons; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the remarks of Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CLARK:

S. 3094. A bill relating to certain inspections and investigations in metallic and non-metallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines) for the purpose of obtaining information relating to health and safety conditions, accidents, and occupational diseases therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. CLARK when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CLARK (for himself and Mr. SCOTT):

S. 3095. A bill to amend the act of June 28, 1948, as amended, relating to the acquisition of property for the Independence National Historical Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. CLARK when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MONRONEY (for himself, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. DOMINICK) (by request):

S. 3096. A bill to amend the Federal Airport Act to extend the time for making

grants thereunder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MONRONEY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MUSKIE (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts):

S. 3097. A bill to provide financial and other aid, under the Housing Act of 1949 and related Federal programs, to encourage and assist in the preservation and maintenance of historic structures; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 3098. A bill to promote and coordinate historic preservation activities of the Federal, State, and local governments, other public bodies, and private organizations and individuals; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. MUSKIE when he introduced the above bills, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. PELL:

S. 3099. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize the columns removed from the east central portico of the Capitol in an architecturally appropriate manner in the National Arboretum; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 3100. A bill to amend section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the disposal of surplus personal property to supervisory educational agencies of State and local governments; to the Committee on Government Operations.

(See the remarks of Mr. MORSE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CLARK (for himself, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MUSKIE, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. PELL, Mr. PROKEMIRE, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. YARBOROUGH, and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio):

S. 3101. A bill to establish a U.S. Committee on Human Rights to prepare for participation by the United States in the observance of the year 1968 as International Human Rights Year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. CLARK when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HILL:

S. 3102. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the opportunities for training of medical technologists and personnel in other allied health professions, to improve the educational quality of the schools training such allied health professions personnel, and to strengthen and improve the existing student loan programs for medical, osteopathic, dental, podiatry, pharmacy, optometric, and nursing students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. HILL when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HARTKE:

S.J. Res. 146. Joint resolution to designate the period beginning April 16, 1966, and ending April 23, 1966, as "National Coin Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary. (See the remarks of Mr. HARTKE when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

RESOLUTION

INCREASING THE LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES FOR HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia, from the Committee on Armed Services, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 235) increasing the limit of expenditures for hearings before the Committee on Armed Services, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

CHAUTAUQUA COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, a great country such as the United States, in its efforts for rapid progress in better government; better industries, economics, and standards of living sometimes is prone to forget former agencies and institutions which served a great purpose in the American way of life.

Mr. President, I speak specifically of a great Americana, the chautauqua.

Theodore Roosevelt was a great believer in chautauqua and said in words at least similar to these, "It is the most American thing in America." A former great judge stated that the American chautauqua could be listed as a fourth great character building agency.

Mr. President, I believe it is altogether fitting and proper to honor this great organization which was so close to the everyday life of the American citizen. I, therefore, am introducing a bill directing the Postmaster General to issue a commemorative stamp in honor of chautauqua and request that the bill be appropriately referred.

I ask that a copy of the bill be printed in the Record following these remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the Record.

huana laws of the United States, and to the treatment of narcotic addicts and other persons suffering from a mental or physical condition committed to the custody of the Attorney General; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 13766. A bill to give the consent of Congress to the State of Massachusetts to become a party to title II of the compact on taxation of motor fuels consumed by interstate buses and the agreement relating to bus taxation proration and reciprocity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER:

H.R. 13767. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs, cats, and other animals intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H.R. 13768. A bill to authorize the disposal of celestite from the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 13769. A bill to authorize the disposal of cordage fiber (sisal) from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 13770. A bill to authorize the disposal of crocidolite asbestos (harsh) from the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 13771. A bill to authorize the disposal of diamond tools from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 13772. A bill to authorize the disposal of metallurgical grade manganese ore from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 13773. A bill to authorize the disposal of opium from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 13774. A bill to authorize the disposal of vanadium from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 13775. A bill to establish a Department of Transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROUSH:

H.R. 13776. A bill to amend the River and Harbor Act of 1965 to prohibit certain fees being charged in connection with projects for navigation, flood control, and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TODD:

H.R. 13777. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and to authorize certain necessary steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.R. 13778. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VIVIAN:

H.R. 13779. A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WAGGONER:

H.R. 13780. A bill to amend the River and Harbor Act of 1965 to prohibit certain fees being charged in connection with projects for navigation, flood control, and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 13781. A bill to provide a special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 13782. A bill to amend section 4(c) of the Small Business Act, and for other purposes; to the committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BURLESON:

H.R. 13783. A bill to amend the acts of March 3, 1931, and October 19, 1962, relating to the furnishing of books and other materials to the blind so as to authorize the furnishing of such books and other materials to other handicapped persons; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 13784. A bill to amend the Employment Act of 1946 to provide for a Minority Economic Council; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H.R. 13785. A bill to amend section 161 of the Revised Statutes with respect to the authority of Federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit the availability of records; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MILLER:

H.R. 13786. A bill to promote the advancement of science and the education of scientists through a national program of institutional grants to the colleges and universities of the United States; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 13787. A bill authorizing the sale of standard silver dollars held by the Treasury; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SHRIVER:

H.R. 13788. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to protect any veteran against a loss of pension as a result of enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of New York:

H.R. 13789. A bill to carry out the provisions of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for regularly staggered 3-year terms for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 13790. A bill to provide financial and other aid, under the Housing Act of 1949 and related Federal programs, to encourage and assist in the preservation and maintenance of historic structures; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 13791. A bill to amend the Employment Act of 1946 to provide for a Minority Economic Council; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 13792. A bill to promote and coordinate historic preservation activities of the Federal, State, and local governments, other public bodies, and private organizations and individuals; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H.J. Res. 906. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate October 31 of each year as "National UNICEF Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD:

H.J. Res. 907. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting to citizens of the United States who have attained the age

of 18 the right to vote; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POLANCO-ABREU:

H.J. Res. 908. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a study of the marlins, sailfishes, and related species of interest to the recreational fishermen of the United States, its territories, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SMITH of New York:

H.J. Res. 909. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide 3-year terms for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELTNER:

H.J. Res. 910. Joint resolution to establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.J. Res. 911. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the second week of May of each year as "National School Safety Patrol Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.J. Res. 912. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the second week of May of each year as "National School Safety Patrol Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.J. Res. 913. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the second week of May of each year as "National School Safety Patrol Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.J. Res. 914. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the second week of May of each year as "National School Safety Patrol Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.J. Res. 915. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the second week of May of each year as "National School Safety Patrol Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRADEMAS:

H.J. Res. 916. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the second week of May of each year as "National School Safety Patrol Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.J. Res. 917. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the second week of May of each year as "National School Safety Patrol Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.J. Res. 918. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the second week of May of each year as "National School Safety Patrol Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.J. Res. 919. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the second week of May of each year as "National School Safety Patrol Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOW:

H.J. Res. 920. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the second week of May of each year as "National School Safety Patrol Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.J. Res. 921. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the second week of May of each year as "National School Safety Patrol Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF SENATE RULES

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I send to the desk for appropriate referral three amendments to the Senate rules.

The first amendment would provide that a motion for permission for a committee to sit while the Senate is in session would be privileged and non-debatable. Under existing practice a single Senator can prevent a committee from sitting while the Senate is in session after the conclusion of morning business. My amendment would provide a means by which a committee could obtain consent to sit by a swift majority vote.

The second amendment would repeal the archaic rule which permits any Senator to force the reading of the Senate Journal. In addition, it would modernize the rules by taking cognizance of the fact that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD has taken the place of the Journal.

The third change would repeal the rule which permits a motion to take up to be filibustered. It would provide a procedure for making a motion to proceed to the consideration of any measure on the Senate Calendar a nondebatable motion, thus obviating the possibility of a double filibuster.

Each of these changes is contained in my proposed comprehensive revision of the Senate rules (S. Res. 103). However, for the convenience of members of the Committee on Rules and Administration, which has jurisdiction over these matters, I am submitting them today as separate resolutions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolutions will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolutions, submitted by Mr. CLARK, were received and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

S. Res. 243. Resolution amending rule XXV of the standing rules relative to meetings of standing committees while the Senate is in session:

That paragraph 5 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

"5. No standing committee shall sit without special leave while the Senate is in session. A motion for leave for a standing committee to sit while the Senate is in session shall be a privileged motion and shall not be debatable."

S. Res. 244. Resolution amending rules III and IV of the standing rules with respect to the commencement of daily sessions and the Journal:

That (a) rule III of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by striking out paragraphs 1 and 2 thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"1. The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, motions to correct any mistakes made in the entries of the Senate Journal of the preceding day shall be in order and proceeded with until disposed of, unless objected to. If objection is made, the Senator moving to correct the Senate Journal and the Senator objecting may file at the clerk's desk briefs in support of their positions. Such briefs shall be printed in the Senate Journal for the calendar day on which the motion to correct was made, together with a notice that a vote on the motion will take place on the following calendar day on which the Senate is in session at a time certain to be set by the Pre-

siding Officer. At the designated time, the motion to correct shall be submitted to the Senate and decided without debate.

"2. Unless a motion to read the Senate Journal of the preceding day, which shall be nondebatable, is made and passed by majority vote, the Senate Journal shall be deemed to have been read without actual recitation and approved.

"3. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn."

(b) Paragraphs 1 and 2 of rule IV of the Standing Rules of the Senate are amended to read as follows:

"1. The proceedings of the Senate shall be accurately stated in the Senate Journal, which shall be the Senate section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Messages of the President in full; titles of bills and joint resolutions, and such parts as shall be affected by proposed amendments; every vote, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate; the legislative proceedings; and the executive proceedings in open executive sessions, shall be entered.

"2. The executive proceedings in closed session, the confidential legislative proceedings, and the proceedings when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, shall each be recorded by the Journal clerk in a separate book."

S. Res. 245. Resolution amending rule VIII of the standing rules relative to motions for the consideration of matters:

That paragraph 2 of rule VIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

"2. All motions to proceed to the consideration of any matter shall be debatable, unless otherwise provided in these rules: *Provided, however,* That when any Senator shall file, at the desk of the clerk, a notice of intention to move to consider any matter on the Senate calendar on the following calendar day on which the Senate is in session, such motion for consideration when made by such Senator shall be decided without debate. The notice of intent shall be printed in the Senate Journal."

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, at the request of the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MONDALE], I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT] be added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 2995) the Emergency Food Reserves Act of 1966.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the next printing of Senate bill 2921, a bill to provide a special milk program for children, that the name of the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] be added as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] be added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 3081) to amend the National Labor Relations Act so as to make it an unfair labor practice for a labor organization to impose sanctions against its members for exceeding production quotas, which I introduced on March 14, 1966.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

Under authority of the orders of the Senate, as indicated below, the following names have been added as additional cosponsors for the following bills:

Authority of March 14, 1966:

S. 3079. A bill relating to rates of postage on air mail parcel post mailed to or by members of the Armed Forces in overseas combat areas: Mr. CASE, Mr. LONG of Missouri, and Mr. MCINTYRE.

Authority of March 17, 1966:

S. 3097. A bill to provide financial and other aid, under the Housing Act of 1949 and related Federal programs, to encourage and assist in the preservation and maintenance of historic structures: Mr. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NELSON, Mr. SPARKMAN, and Mr. YARBOROUGH.

S. 3098. A bill to promote and coordinate historic preservation activities of the Federal, State, and local governments, other public bodies, and private organizations and individuals: Mr. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. LONG, of Missouri, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NELSON, Mr. SPARKMAN, and Mr. YARBOROUGH.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON PROPOSED HOUSING LEGISLATION

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, on Monday, March 21, I announced that the Subcommittee on Housing would commence hearings on all pending housing bills on April 19, and that these hearings would run generally for a 2-week period.

In this connection I should like to make a further announcement regarding this year's housing legislation. During the debate of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, amendments were offered to that bill on the floor of the Senate dealing with the granting of noncash credit for specific urban renewal projects in several cities throughout the Nation. Later, during the conference which transpired between the House of Representatives and the Senate on this legislation, very serious questions arose regarding these amendments primarily because the Senate Subcommittee on Housing and the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency had no opportunity to study, review, or consider these amendments in committee. In addition, neither the subcommittee nor the full committee had the opportunity to obtain the views of the administration regarding these floor amendments. The conferees, therefore, unanimously concluded in Conference Report No. 679, which accompanied the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, that in the future such amendments would not be accepted unless they had been formally presented to the House and Senate committees for consideration. The conference report on this subject reads in part as follows:

The conferees were unanimous in their concern over the potential danger of amendments offered on the floor to provide special benefits to specific urban renewal projects. Such procedure does not give the committees sufficient opportunity to study the merits and implications of the proposals. In the future such proposals should be made to the committee early enough so that proper study can be made of each request. By so doing, the proponents of these amendments will

was presented to Admiral Raborn, and I am proud to have been associated with this outstanding American for these many years. I am looking forward to our continued association.

SHALL CONGRESS BE TELEVISED?

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the National Association of Broadcasters is meeting in Chicago this week. I know from the correspondence which I have had with leaders in the television industry that there is a great interest in the proposal now pending before the Congress to authorize the televising of sessions of the Congress.

As indicated in House Resolution 641, sponsored by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. ELLSWORTH] and a similar resolution, House Resolution 644, of which I am the sponsor—the televising and telecasting of sessions of the House of Representatives would be authorized pursuant to guidelines established by the Rules Committee and under the supervision of you, Mr. Speaker, and of the minority leader of the House.

Many of the great debates which occur in this Chamber are historic in their significance and provide the widest public interest of any information which is produced in our land during these times.

The public attention given when this Chamber is the setting for a joint session of the House and Senate, provides an indication of the great national interest which would be generated during debates on critical issues which are decided here.

We provide a continuing privilege to the public to witness our proceedings but, with the seating facilities of the House galleries, the largest number which may view and hear debates during a House session is about 600 persons. Were it not for the press, an important segment of mass communications media, much of what transpires here would not be reported to the citizens across the Nation. True, of course, the Members of the House participate in radio and television presentations outside this Chamber—with regard to events which occur within the Chamber.

However, it is my understanding that more citizens receive their news reports by television than by any other medium. Certainly with appropriate guidelines and with the consent and approval of the leaders on both sides of the House, our important and frequently history-making sessions might become the subjects of telecasts.

It has been said that more than 100 million television viewers saw and heard the President at the recent joint session of Congress in this Chamber.

Likewise it is estimated that a similar number followed the Senate committee hearings on Vietnam, with whole school-rooms participating in teach-ins by tele-

vision, in representative government. If so much interest was manifested in what was the privilege of every citizen during these special telecasts, may we not well ask ourselves why the public is denied the opportunity to see and hear the debates in which all Members of this House participate?

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that the Joint Committee on Reorganization of the Congress and the Committee on Rules may recommend that the rules of the House be altered to permit televising of our sessions, at least those important sessions when legislation is being considered of great national interest.

FINO INTRODUCES HISTORIC PRESERVATION BILLS

Mrs. REID of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. FINO] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two bills aimed at enlisting the Federal Government in the landmarks preservation fight. One of the bills provides that urban renewal programs must include the preservation of historic structures. As a member of the Housing Subcommittee, I have long been concerned with humanizing urban renewal. All too often, urban renewal occurs in just those parts of our cities where historic buildings are concentrated, and I firmly believe that urban renewal projects ought to be obliged to preserve such landmarks.

My second bill provides for a Federal aid program to help landmarks preservation programs. My bill is modified in comparison with other bills in that I particularly want to see Federal aid underwrite local efforts to preserve structures of local rather than just national historic interest. I want to make sure that local landmarks preservation efforts like those of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission qualify for Federal grants. I want to see a Federal landmarks preservation program which would help preserve a structure of local interest like the old Bronx Borough Hall in my own county.

I think Federal landmarks preservation efforts should help instill a sense of local history through concern with local landmarks as well as those of national interest. A little pride in locality is a good thing in these days of the super-state. Federal money spent in this way is Federal money well spent.

MARK WATSON OF THE BALTIMORE SUN

Mrs. REID of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I heard last Friday with deep sorrow of the death of the dean of the Pentagon press corps, Mr. Mark Watson, of the Baltimore Sun. During my 12 years as a member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee I was privileged to know and work with Mark Watson, and can well understand why he was so highly regarded in his profession and won so many honors, including a Pulitzer Prize, the Navy's Distinguished Public Service Award and two U.S. Army Medals of Freedom. He was a fine reporter who put love of country and love of truth beneath his byline in each of the many contributions to public enlightenment which distinguished his 78-year career.

MAURY HIGH SCHOOL WINS TENNESSEE STATE GIRLS BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. REID of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday, March 26, the Maury High School girls basketball team of Dandridge, Tenn., overcame 16 other teams to win the Tennessee State girls basketball championship.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Maury's coach, Mr. Bob Carlyle, and all the members of the team, as well as their parents, the school, and the citizens of Jefferson County, of whom east Tennesseans are all proud and grateful for bringing back the State championship to east Tennessee.

I wish I could have been there yesterday for the celebration staged in their honor upon their return from Murfreesboro. This was such a memorable occasion, paying tribute to the new State champions.

So that all of the United States might know of this outstanding accomplishment, I am inserting at this point in the Record an article from the Knoxville Journal, which details the events which led to Maury's great victory:

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal, Mar. 28, 1966]

MAURY WINS GIRLS' CHAMPIONSHIP

DANDRIDGE, March 27.—Unheralded Maury High has brought the girls' State basketball championship back to east Tennessee.

The Hornets, overlooked when the 16-team tournament commenced last Tuesday at Murfreesboro, won the championship Saturday night by turning back a sister east Tennessee entry, Friendsville, 52 to 47.

A large crowd welcomed the State champions home today after they drove here from Murfreesboro with a State highway patrol escort. The Hornets were met by a large motorcade and escorted on into Dandridge for welcoming ceremonies.

Fantastic second half shooting, cautious play in the fading minutes and the scoring

(4) The Compact would be free from further legislative review of salaries or personnel control, would be self-amending in its purposes and bylaws, and could add immeasurably to present \$24 billion state educational costs.

(5) It duplicates three existing smaller regional compacts and on a national scale could outweigh state governments in dealing with Congress or the United States Office of Education, and might become a vehicle for imposing international control of education;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, oppose state ratification of membership in the Interstate Compact on Education because of uncontrolled costs and purposes and because its political orientation makes unlikely the Compact's desirable stated goal of restored state and local educational control and improvement.

EDUCATIONAL DILEMMAS

Whereas public education in the United States of America was established for the acquisition of general knowledge—not for the promotion of political or social ideologies; and

Whereas understanding of the Present is based upon objective knowledge of the Past, with a growing comprehension of the individual's responsibility under the Constitution of the United States of America, and with his acceptance of these responsibilities as coequal with his rights; and

Whereas there are increasing evidences of a slanting or rewriting of textbooks to support a point of view; of the addition to libraries of new books recommended on slanted, professional reading lists, while at the same time the withdrawal of standard works is accomplished; of the inclusion in English classes of books verging upon the obscene—with the result that there is a breakdown of discipline, a deterioration in the student's religious, moral and ethical convictions and less sense of personal pride and dignity;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, work to insure that our schools present unbiased American history; that our children understand the classic meaning of freedom in a constitutional republic; and that our children be educated with a renewed sense of self-discipline and moral obligation.

APPRECIATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Resolved, That grateful appreciation is hereby expressed by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the President of the United States of America for his message to the Seventy-fifth Continental Congress.

APPRECIATION TO THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

Resolved, That the Seventy-fifth Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, express sincere appreciation to the President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., for her untiring efforts in making this, the Diamond Jubilee year of the Society, an outstanding one; for her able conduct of this Congress; and for her dedicated devotion to the principles and ideals of our beloved organization.

APPRECIATION TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, express to Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove its sincere appreciation for her gracious and capable direction as the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

COURTESY RESOLUTION

Whereas the Seventy-fifth Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters

of the American Revolution, has been inspiring, educational and beneficial; and

Whereas this has been possible through the concerted efforts of those who planned the program, as well as those who took part;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, express deep appreciation to the Officers, the Chairmen, the Pages, to all who had a part on the program, and especially to:

"The entire personnel of the staff for their loyal service throughout the year and during this Congress,

"The United States Service Bands for the concerts;

"The artists who shared generously of their talents.

"The speakers for enlightening and inspiring messages,

"The police and firemen for their courteous attention and protection,

"The press, radio and television for coverage of these meetings, and

"The large number of individual members who contributed to the success of the Seventy-fifth Continental Congress."

A resolution adopted by the Missouri River States Committee, at Omaha, Nebraska, reaffirming its support for the integrated development of the beneficial uses of the waters of the Missouri River basin; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my name be added as a cosponsor of S. 3096, a bill of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], which would extend Federal aid to the airport program, which is now due to expire on June 30, 1967, for 3 more years.

A recent National Airport Survey shows a requirement of approximately \$500 million by 1970. This is less than 1 percent of the money scheduled for the Interstate Highway System, for an industry that is doubling in size every 3½ years.

New York State will require \$17 million in each of the next 4 years. It is estimated that 36 New York communities will require FAA funds in the next 4 years.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK] be added as a cosponsor of S. 2619, the tax-sharing plan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at its next printing, the name of the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYNINGS] be added as a cosponsor to the bill S. 3332, introduced by the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL].

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to add the name of the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF] as a cosponsor of the Laboratory Animals Act, S. 3332 at its next printing.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], be added as a cosponsor to S. 3035, a bill to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and that when the bill is printed again his name be listed as a cosponsor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RESOLUTION OF RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, for myself and the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], I present for appropriate reference a resolution of the Rhode Island General Assembly memorializing Congress to pay survivors' benefits to widows who have no children and who are unable to obtain gainful employment. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

RESOLUTION H. 1780 MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS TO PAY SURVIVORS' BENEFITS TO WIDOWS WHO HAVE NO CHILDREN AND WHO ARE UNABLE TO OBTAIN GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT

(State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in General Assembly, January Session, A.D. 1966)

Whereas it is unfortunate occurrence when someone is widowed and left without a mainstay of support: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations through its general assembly, requests the congress of the United States to enact legislation which would extend payment of survivor's benefits to widows who have no children and who are unable to obtain gainful employment; and be it further

Resolved, That the senators and representatives from Rhode Island in said congress be and they are hereby earnestly requested to use concerted effort to enact legislation which would extend said benefits; and the secretary of state is hereby authorized to transmit duly certified copies of this resolution to the senators and representatives from Rhode Island in said congress.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments:

H.R. 14266. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1178)

By Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, with an amendment:

H.R. 7371. An act to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (Rept. No. 1179)

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, without amendment:

S. 2264. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to accept a cash equalization of exchanges for lands under his jurisdiction, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1181); and

size packages in each plant, have the same capacity and are essentially the same.

A South African law requires cereal to be distributed at retail only in packages of certain specified weights. Mexico does not. As a result, while in Mexico it takes only 3 different package sizes to put out 9 different product sizes for family cereal packages, it takes 6 different package sizes to put out 12 different product sizes in South Africa.

We are able to keep the number of package sizes to 6 in South Africa only by packing one product in a package which is too small and which causes undesirable crushing of the product in distribution, and by packing other products in packages which are too large for the quantity of cereal packed in them. There are many more occasions in South Africa when the line is down while changes are made to run a different package size. Each time the line is stopped, efficiency suffers and productivity decreases.

For example, in 1964, it took 89 man-hours of packing room labor at the Mexican plant to pack 1,000 cases of 24 packages each. To accomplish the same thing at the South African plant took 134 manhours of packing room labor, or 51 percent more. Requirements of mechanical labor in the South African packing room were much higher also. A substantial proportion of this is attributable to the need for a greater number of packing line changes. The South African plant required 4.89 man-hours of mechanical labor to produce 1,000 pounds of food, while the Mexican plant required only 1.41 man-hours of mechanical labor—less than one-third of that required by the South African plant—to produce the same volume of cereal.

These higher costs to the manufacturer must of necessity be passed along to the consumer in terms of higher prices. Many examples could be given where producers testified to this effect.

Another harmful effect of these product standards will be the discouragement of competitive innovation which usually results in benefits to the consumer. Once the standard for a product has been set, the introduction of a new size to meet a change in demand will be impossible without the innovator losing the advantage of being the first one to gamble on a change. One witness gave the example of paper lunch bags. If the stand was set to allow for 25-, 50-, 75-, and 100-bag packages, not even a demand for a higher count package would draw one on to the shelves of the stores without a Federal agency hearing. The producer who first sensed the demand would lose all of his legitimate competitive advantage because he would have to go to market through the cumbersome Federal machinery.

The consumers of the United States would lose all benefits of competitive innovation. They may in a few instances be able to save a few cents by easier price comparisons but would pay out those savings and more for the higher price of the goods.

This section must be eliminated because it ignores the real interests of the consumer; it will have a discouraging effect on product improvement and innovation; and because it is based on a viewpoint which refuses to accept the idea that consumer costs will be increased as a result.

I submit an amendment for that purpose.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and will lie on the table.

AMENDMENT NO. 599

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the fair packaging and labeling bill, S. 985, and ask that it be printed. This amendment would require that all newly made up packages of imports prepared in the United States to be plainly marked in English with country of origin of the contents.

Mr. President, one of the purposes of the amendment is to combat the unfair and misleading marking practices of importers who package imports in the United States by not designating in the English language the country of origin of the contents, thus, misleading the purchasers into the belief that the contents are products that are made in the United States of America.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and will lie on the table.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS AND RESOLUTION

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the next printing of the bill, S. 3035, to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes, the name of Senator DANIEL B. BREWSTER, of Maryland, be added as a cosponsor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. President, at its next printing, I ask unanimous consent that the names of Senators CLARK, MORSE, NEUBERGER, PELL, YOUNG of Ohio, and WILLIAMS of New Jersey, be added as cosponsors of the bill (S. 3384) to limit Federal financial assistance otherwise available for the construction or operation of nursing homes to nursing homes in States which have in effect a program which provides for the licensing of the operators of such homes and which meets certain requirements.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON] be added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 3473) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to allow an additional income tax exemption for a dependent who is mentally retarded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. President, at its next printing, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] be added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 3477) to provide for the establishment of the Plymouth Rock National Memorial.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the name of the Sen-

ator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] be added as a cosponsor of the resolution (S. Res. 270) authorizing an investigation of premature disclosure of information relating to increased production of soybeans or other agricultural commodities.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the name of the senior Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG] be added as a cosponsor to the bill (S. 112) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make real estate mortgage loans on leased lands in Hawaii.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE CONCERNING NOMINATION BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the following nomination has been referred to, and is now pending before, the committee on the Judiciary:

Alvin Grossman, of New York to be U.S. marshal, western district of New York, term of 4 years (reappointment).

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above nomination to file with the committee, in writing, on or before Wednesday, June 15, 1966, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nomination, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of measures on the calendar, beginning with Calendar No. 1170, S. 2366, and continuing with the following measures in sequence.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REFORMING METHOD BY WHICH UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA MAY ACQUIRE LAND FOR ITS SUPPORT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2366) to reform the method by which the University of Alaska may acquire land for its support, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Act of January 21, 1929 (45 Stat. 1091), as amended, are hereby repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "A bill to repeal certain provisions of the Act of January 21, 1929 (45 Stat. 1091), as amended."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed

House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 15, 1966, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2490. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize a special 30-day period of leave for a member of a uniformed service who voluntarily extends his tour of duty in a hostile fire area; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2491. A letter from the General Counsel, Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden, transmitting the Corporation's report of audit for the period January 1 to December 31, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 88-449; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2492. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting a request for the withdrawal and return of a certain case involving suspension of deportation, pursuant to the provisions of section 244(a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BECKWORTH: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. S. 1495. An act to permit variation of the 40-hour workweek of Federal employees for educational purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1623). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STEED: Committee of conference. Conference report on H.R. 14266, an act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1624). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 15656. A bill to provide a comprehensive program to combat alcoholism; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BELL:

H.R. 15657. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 15658. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to conduct a special educational training and physical rehabilitation program for persons with educational or physical deficiencies to enable them to serve effectively in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 15659. A bill to revise the boundaries of the Badlands National Monument in the State of South Dakota, to authorize exchanges of land mutually beneficial to the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the United States,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 15660. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain property of the New Amsterdam Casualty Co. for inclusion in the Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H.R. 15661. A bill to provide assistance to first processors of agricultural commodities who have suffered substantial losses because of the economic impact of commodity programs of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 15662. A bill to amend the Federal Seed Act (53 Stat. 1275), as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. EVERETT:

H.R. 15663. A bill authorizing the sale of standard silver dollars held by the Treasury; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 15664. A bill to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to protect the right to vote in Federal, State, and local elections of U.S. citizens who have successfully completed the sixth primary grade or equivalent educational level in any public or private school within or outside the United States in which the predominant classroom language was other than English; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 15665. A bill to amend Public Law 89-284 relating to participation of the United States in the HemisFair 1968 Exposition to be held in San Antonio, Tex., in 1968, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 15666. A bill to amend part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include prescribed drugs among the items and services covered under the supplementary medical insurance program for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 15667. A bill to revise the Federal election laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 15668. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 15669. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 15670. A bill to amend the provisions of the Oil Pollution Act, 1961 (33 U.S.C. 1001-1015), to implement the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 15671. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize the establishment and operation of sea grant colleges and certain education, training, and research programs; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 15672. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 15673. A bill to amend section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the tax status of certain professional associations and corporations formed under State law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PURCELL:

H.R. 15674. A bill to prohibit desecration of the flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 15675. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 15676. A bill to provide for the protection, conservation, and development of the natural coastal wetlands of Hempstead-South Oyster Bay, Long Island, for fish and wildlife and outdoor recreation purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 15677. A bill to designate the Veterans' Administration hospital at Providence, R.I., as the "Theodore Francis Green Memorial Hospital"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIS:

H.R. 15678. A bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H.R. 15679. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H.R. 15680. A bill to designate the reservoir formed by Carters Dam on the Coosawattee River in the State of Georgia as "Lake Richard B. Russell"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 15681. A bill to provide financial and other aid, under the Housing Act of 1949 and related Federal programs, to encourage and assist in the preservation and maintenance of historic structures; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 15682. A bill authorizing the sale of standard silver dollars held by the Treasury; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 15683. A bill to promote and coordinate historic preservation activities of the Federal, State, and local governments, other public bodies, and private organizations and individuals; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.R. 15684. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that employees who terminate their railroad employment before completing 10 years of railroad service may apply for and receive a refund of the railroad retirement taxes which they have paid; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LANDRUM:

H.R. 15685. A bill to designate the reservoir formed by Carters Dam on the Coosawattee River in the State of Georgia as "Lake Richard B. Russell"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. REINECKE:

H.R. 15686. A bill to prohibit mutilation and desecration of the national flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RESNICK:

H.R. 15687. A bill to provide grants to State educational agencies for the purpose of supporting the growth and expansion of local school systems by relieving aged low-income property owners of increases in real property taxes caused by such growth and expansion; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCHISLER:

H.R. 15688. A bill to amend the Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act in order to permit the construction of classrooms under that act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WELTNER:

H.R. 15689. A bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

By Mr. DEVINE:

H.J. Res. 1168. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the

newly inducted GI a copy of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SENATE

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1966

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF).

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God to Thee, author of liberty, our thought of Thee is glad with hope, dear country of our love and prayer. Thy way is down no fatal slope, but up to freer sun and air.

Tried as by furnace fires, and yet by God's grace only stronger made; in future tasks before Thee set Thou shalt not lack the oldtime aid.

Great, without seeking to be great by fraud or conquest; rich in gold, but richer in the large estate of virtue which Thy children hold.

With peace that comes of purity, and strength to simple justice due, so runs our loyal dream of Thee, God of our fathers. Make it true.

"O Land of lands. To Thee we give
Our prayer, our hopes, our service free;

For Thee, thy sons shall nobly live,
And at thy need shall die for Thee."
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 30, 1966, was dispensed with.

ORIGINAL BILLS REPORTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the order of the Senate of June 30, 1966,

Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, on July 7, 1966, reported the following original bills; and submitted reports thereon, which reports were printed:

S. 3583. A bill to promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the United States by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts toward internal and external security (Rept. No. 1358); and

S. 3584. A bill to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1359).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the order of the Senate of June 30, 1966,

The following reports of committees were submitted on July 7, 1966:

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment:

S. 3467. A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act, as amended, to strengthen and expand food service programs for children (Rept. No. 1360).

By Mr. MUSKIE, from the Committee on Public Works, with amendments:

S. 3112. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act so as to authorize grants to air pollution control agencies for maintenance of air pollution control programs in addition to present authority for grants to develop, establish, or improve such programs; make the use of appropriations under the act more flexible by consolidating the appropriation authorizations under the act and deleting the provision limiting the total of grants for support of air pollution control programs to 20 percent of the total appropriation for any year; extend the duration of the programs authorized by the act; and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1361).

By Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment:

S. 3035. A bill to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1363).

By Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments:

S. 2287. A bill to authorize a 5-year hydrologic study and investigation of the Delmarva Peninsula (Rept. No. 1362).

By Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, without amendment:

S. 2574. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended (Rept. No. 1366).

By Mr. MORSE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with an amendment:

H.R. 8337. An act to amend the District of Columbia Practical Nurses' Licensing Act, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1364).

By Mr. MCINTYRE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments:

H.R. 15860. An act to establish the District of Columbia Bail Agency, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1365).

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Jones, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

On June 30, 1966:

S. 693. An act to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended; and

S. 3368. An act to amend section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for 2 years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations, directly from the Treasury.

On July 4, 1966:

S. 1160. An act to amend section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 324, of the act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 238), to clarify and protect the right of the public to information, and for other purposes; and S.J. Res. 162. Joint resolution to establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, and for other purposes.

On July 5, 1966:

S. 1611. An act to transfer certain functions from the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to the District of Columbia court of general sessions and to certain other agencies of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages

from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate remove the injunction of secrecy from Executive Order 89th Congress, 2d session, the International Telecommunication Convention with annexes, and the final protocol to the convention, and that the convention and protocol, together with the President's message, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message from the President is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith first, the International Telecommunication Convention, with annexes, and second, the final protocol to the convention, which were signed at Montreux on November 12, 1965, by delegates of the United States of America and delegates of other countries represented at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Montreux, September 14–November 12, 1965.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Secretary of State with respect to the convention and final protocol.

The International Telecommunication Convention and final protocol signed at Geneva on December 21, 1959, is presently in force between the United States and other countries.

Because of rapid technological and related developments in the telecommunication field, a plenipotentiary conference is held periodically under the auspices of the International Telecommunication Union to consider the revision of the convention. Separate administrative conferences are held from time to time with a view to modifying the radio regulations, the telegraph regulations, and other technical documents.

The new Montreux Convention follows closely the pattern and provisions of the 1959 Geneva Convention, which it will replace, but with a considerable number of minor improvements and a few major modifications. The principal modifications are those which would affect the functioning of the Union and its several organs.

The Administrative Council would be increased in membership from 25 to 29 seats, with the understanding that 3 of the extra seats are reserved for the African region and 1 for the region of Asia/Australasia.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1362), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 2287 is to express clear congressional intent that a hydrologic study and investigation of the Delmarva Peninsula should be carried out by the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior. The Geological Survey presently has authority to conduct this study and has recognized its importance, but funds have not as yet been allocated for the purpose.

NEED

The Delmarva Peninsula, located between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, is experiencing rapid growth as a part of the expanding northeastern megalopolis. The millions of people and the huge industrial complexes of this region require ever-increasing supplies of fresh water. However, the Delmarva Peninsula is a low-lying area largely dependent on underground water resources. It also has a long coastline making its fresh water bodies subject to invasion of sea water. Little specific information is presently available on the extent, characteristics, and quality of its aquifers on which to base decisions on the amount of water which can safely be drawn from the various potential sources.

To obtain the necessary information, a detailed hydrologic study of about 5 years' duration is required. Such a study would develop information on the quantity and quality of water available from stream systems under various conditions, allow a determination of the continuity and extent of important water-bearing formations in the peninsula and provide information on the perennial yield, recharge characteristics, and water quality in each of the major aquifers. Survey data would be obtained for these purposes and additional test drilling would be carried out.

As one aspect of the study, the extent of an ancient gravel-filled channel located between Salisbury, Md., and Delmar, Del., would be carefully explored. This channel may represent a former course of the river which created the Chesapeake Bay and constitutes a potential ground water reservoir of major importance. It is estimated that individual wells tapping these channel deposits could yield 3 to 4 million gallons a day per well. The study should also reveal whether similar channels exist in the peninsula.

Because the Delmarva Peninsula is an integral unit comprising portions of three States, it is appropriate that the study be conducted as a Federal undertaking. The study would produce basic information that could be used in more intensive local investigations required for local water development and for alleviation of local water problems.

COST

The total cost of the 5-year study would not exceed \$500,000.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3035) to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

CXII—952—Part 11

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PRACTICAL NURSES' LICENSING ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 8337) to amend the District of Columbia Practical Nurses' Licensing Act, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with an amendment, on page 2, line 1, after the word "Virginia", to insert a comma and "and shall include those areas adjacent to the District of Columbia within a radius of thirty miles from the United States Capitol Building".

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1364), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to amend the District of Columbia Practical Nurses' Licensing Act (Public Law 86-708, effective as of July 29, 1961) so as to permit the licensing without any written examination of an applicant otherwise qualified to be a licensed practical nurse, who, for the year immediately preceding the effective date of this act, has resided in the District of Columbia and been actively engaged in caring for the sick in the Washington metropolitan area.

The effect of the amendatory language of this bill will be to broaden the "grandfather clause" of the 1961 Practical Nursing Act. Under the existing "grandfather clause" contained in section 10 of the act, nurses otherwise qualified are not required to take a written examination as prescribed by the 1961 Licensing Act in order to be licensed as a practical nurse if they have actively engaged in caring for the sick in the District of Columbia for the year immediately preceding the effective date of such act.

This bill will amend section 10 so as to provide that practical nurses in the District of Columbia may now qualify for a practical nurse's license without a written examination if, together with possessing the requirements of section 10 of the D.C. Practical Nurses' Licensing Act, they resided in the District and engaged in the care of the sick in the Washington metropolitan area for the year immediately preceding the effective date of the 1961 Practical Nurses' Licensing Act.

The provisions of the bill further provide that applicants will have a period of 90 days from the effective date of the enactment of H.R. 8337 in which to apply for such license without written examination.

In the case of applicants who have been denied a license for the reason that they did not qualify under the "grandfather clause," as it was initially written into the 1961 Licensing Act, they may be reconsidered without payment of any new application fee, ex-

cept such part of the fee which may have been refunded.

The bill, as amended, defines the metropolitan area as including various counties and townships adjacent to the District of Columbia, and any other geographical area within a 30-mile radius of the U.S. Capitol.

The committee, in amending the House definition of the "metropolitan area," recognized that certain portions of nearby counties in Maryland and Virginia would not qualify under such definition even though they are located geographically much closer than some portions of the immediately adjacent counties now included in the definition.

For this reason the committee was of the view that a radius mileage definition should be included as part of the definition in order to establish a more uniform geographical definition of "metropolitan area" for the purposes of this act.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

In its administration of the Licensing Act, the Office of Occupations and Professions of the District of Columbia government has found that section 10 of the act has caused an inequity in the licensing of practical nurses in the District of Columbia. It has been reported to the committee that there are many competent nurses who resided in the District of Columbia during the year immediately preceding the effective date of the District of Columbia Practical Nurses' Licensing Act but who were actively engaged in caring for the sick in the metropolitan area outside the District of Columbia. This being the case, such nurses would not qualify under section 10 of the act, and thus would not be eligible for licensing as practical nurses in the District of Columbia without written examination. On the other hand, nurses with less nursing experience, but who were fortunate enough to care for the sick in the District of Columbia immediately prior to the effective date of the act, would qualify for practical nurses' licenses without written examination.

The enactment of the pending bill, as amended, will remedy the inequity as it now exists in present law.

It is the view of your committee that the amendments to the District of Columbia Practical Nurses' Licensing Act are overdue, in fairness to the large number of experienced practical nurses in the District of Columbia who have been denied the advantages of licensure. Also, your committee feels strongly that in view of the inadequate supply of competent nurses, the provisions of this proposed legislation will be very much in the public interest.

Public hearings were held on S. 2062, a companion bill to H.R. 8337, by the Subcommittee on Public Health, Education, Welfare, and Safety on June 13, 1966. Representatives of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia government appeared at the hearing and supported enactment of the bill.

A bill (S. 933), similar in purpose to H.R. 8337, passed the Senate in the 88th Congress.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAIL AGENCY ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 15860) to establish the District of Columbia Bail Agency, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments, on page 3, line 1, after "section 3", to strike out "(a)", and on page 7, line 5, after the word "necessary", to insert "but not to exceed \$130,000 in any one fiscal year".

to upgrade our civil service. A third example is provided by the management intern program whose goal is to select and train promising individuals for high Government posts.

These are worthwhile steps toward a worthwhile goal. Our Federal Government must attract the most qualified personnel possible. The problems of today require no less.

In this era, an efficient government is a mobile government. The functions of the Federal Government are spread throughout the United States. Federal employees frequently must move so as to keep the performance of regional offices at the highest level.

Yet more and more Federal employees are reluctant to move, even with the incentives of pay grade increases. This is so because there is a definite, sizable gap between what it costs to move and the amount of that cost which is assumed by the Federal Government. John W. Macy, head of the Civil Service Commission, believes that this gap is the most important single factor in the reluctance of Government employees to move. Mr. President, we must eliminate that gap.

When a Federal employee is asked to move for the improved operation of the Government, he must make a difficult decision. If he has children, he must take them from their school to another, a move which rarely is pleasant for anyone concerned. If he has his own house, he must dispose of it. This always involves certain costs of selling, such as closing costs, and brokerage fees. It may also involve a loss of the employees equity investment. To find a new home, he must make a househunting trip at his own expense.

When an employee moves, he must pay his family's living expenses while enroute from the old home to the new. If, by the time he is required to begin work in his new location, he has not found permanent lodgings, he must occupy temporary quarters, often at quite considerable expense—his own expense. If his new quarters are such that he cannot find room for all of his household goods, he must store much of his furniture—again at his own expense.

I do not think it fair to the employee or in the best interest of the Government to require him to bear these expenses himself. Almost all large businesses offer their employees generous moving allowances. If the Federal Government expects to compete with private industry for qualified personnel it must not lag behind industry in the consideration given to the moving expenses of its employees.

Nonetheless, we cannot repay Federal employees for the intangible and psychological costs of moving from their circle of friends, for the difficulties their children suffer when they move from one school to another, for the unpleasantness of tearing up their roots in the community. To absorb these social costs, we must depend upon the devotion of Federal employees to their Government.

But, Mr. President, we should do what we can to mitigate this financial burden upon employees who are required to relocate.

The Civil Service Commission has surveyed those employees who moved for the good of the Government in fiscal 1962. The conclusions cry for action. More than 4 out of 5 employees lost money on their moves, and the losses were significant. The average loss was \$558. Approximately 17 percent of the movers lost more than \$1,000. The average loss on closing costs for selling a home was \$677. Needless to say, Federal employees are generally not rich men.

Both the Civil Service Commission and the President are anxious to see the burden of moving lifted from the shoulders of the Government employee. I agree with them, and accordingly I submitted S. 2516 to make our Federal service more equitable, more mobile, and more efficient.

Accordingly, I am extremely pleased that the Senate has now cleared this bill for the President's signature.

PROGRAM FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1328, S. 3035.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3035) to establish a program for preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

The Congress finds and declares—

(a) that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past;

(b) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(c) that, in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and non-governmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation; and

(d) that, whereas the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne, and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

TITLE I

Sec. 101. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

(1) to expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, hereinafter referred to as the National Register, and to grant funds to States for the purpose of preparing comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans, in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, for the preservation, acquisition, and development of such properties; and

(2) to establish a program of matching grants-in-aid to States, and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by Act of Congress approved October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), as amended, for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture.

(b) As used in this Act—

(1) The term "State" includes, in addition to the several States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

(2) The term "project" means programs of State and local governments and other public bodies and private organizations and individuals for the acquisition of title or interests in, and for the development of, any district, site, building, structure, or object that is significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, or property used in connection therewith, and for its development in order to assure the preservation for public benefit of any such historical properties.

(3) The term "historic preservation" includes the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture.

(4) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 102. (a) No grant for a project may be made under this Act—

(1) unless application therefore is submitted to the Secretary in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by him;

(2) unless the application is in accordance with the comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan which has been approved by the Secretary after considering its relationship to the comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897);

(3) for more than 50 per centum of the total cost of the project, as determined by the Secretary and his determination shall be final;

(4) unless the grantee has agreed to make such reports, in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may from time to time require;

(5) unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

(6) until the grantee has complied with such further terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary or advisable.

(b) The Secretary may in his discretion waive the requirements of subsection (a), paragraphs (2) and (5) of this section for any grant for projects under this Act to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, in which case a grant to the National Trust may include funds for the maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(c) No State shall be permitted to utilize the value of real property obtained before the date of approval of this Act in meeting

the remaining cost of a project for which a grant is made under this Act.

Sec. 103. (a) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans under this Act shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary on the basis of needs as determined by him; *Provided, however*, That the amount granted to any one State shall not exceed 50 per centum of the total cost of the comprehensive statewide historic survey and plan for that State, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for projects under this Act for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary in accordance with needs as disclosed in approved statewide historic preservation plans.

The Secretary shall notify each State of its apportionment, and the amounts thereof shall be available thereafter for payment to such State for projects in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Any amount of any apportionment that has not been paid or obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which such notification is given, and for two fiscal years thereafter, shall be reapportioned by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection.

Sec. 104. (a) No grant may be made by the Secretary for or on account of any survey or project under this Act with respect to which financial assistance has been given or promised under any other Federal program or activity, and no financial assistance may be given under any other Federal program or activity for or on account of any survey or project with respect to which assistance has been given or promised under this Act.

(b) In order to assure consistency in policies and actions under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, and to assure coordination of the planning, acquisition and development, assistance to States under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, the President may issue such regulations with respect thereto as he deems desirable, and such assistance may be provided only in accordance with such regulations.

Sec. 105. The beneficiary of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the disposition by the beneficiary of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

Sec. 106. The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted project in any State shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the project, take into account the effect of the project on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register, and, if any such historical properties are affected, report such effect to the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under title II of this Act for its consideration. There shall be a sixty-day waiting period, beginning on the date a report is made to the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, before Federal funds may be expended for the project concerned.

Sec. 107. There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this title for fiscal year 1967, and not more than \$10,000,000 for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. Such appropriations shall be available for the financial assistance authorized by this title and for the administrative expenses of the

Secretary in connection therewith, and shall remain available until expended.

TITLE II

Sec. 201. (a) There is established a National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (hereinafter referred to as the "Council"), which shall be composed of seventeen members as follows:

- (1) The Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
- (3) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (4) The Administrator of the General Services Administration.
- (5) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- (6) The Attorney General.
- (7) The Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

(8) Two appointed by the President from a panel of at least four Governors submitted by the Governors' conference.

(9) Two appointed by the President from a panel of at least four mayors submitted jointly by the United States Conference of Mayors and the National League of Cities.

(10) One appointed by the President from a panel of at least two county officials submitted by the National Association of Counties.

(11) Five appointed by the President from among individuals in private life who are significantly interested or experienced in the matters to be considered by the Council.

(b) Each member of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (8) of subsection (a) may designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council in his stead.

(c) Each member of the Council appointed under paragraphs (8), (9), (10), and (11) of subsection (a) shall serve for a term of five years from the expiration of his predecessor's term; except that the members first appointed under such paragraphs shall serve for terms of from one to five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, in such manner as to insure that the terms of not less than one nor more than two of them will expire in any one year.

(d) Any vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment (and for the balance of the unexpired term).

(e) The Chairman of the Council shall be designated by the President.

(f) Eight members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 202. (a) The Council shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation; assist in the coordination of activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and private institutions and individuals relating to historic preservation; and disseminate information pertaining to such activities;

(2) encourage, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and appropriate private agencies, public interest and participation in historic preservation;

(3) make and publish studies in such areas as adequacy of legislative and administrative statutes and regulations pertaining to historic preservation activities of State and local governments, and the effects of tax policies at all levels of government on historic preservation;

(4) prepare guidelines for the assistance of State and local governments in drafting legislation relating to historic preservation; and

(5) encouraging, in cooperation with appropriate public and private agencies and institutions, training and education in the field of historic preservation.

(b) The Council shall submit annually a comprehensive report of its activities and the results of its studies to the President and to the Congress, and shall from time to time

submit such additional and special reports as it deems advisable. Each report shall propose such legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Council, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations.

Sec. 203. (a) The Council or, on the authorization of the Council, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, administer such oaths, and require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as the Council or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the Council, of such subcommittee, or any duly designated member, and may be served by any person designated by such Chairman or member. The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 192-194, inclusive), shall apply in the case of failure of any witness to comply with a subpoena or testify when summoned under authority of this section.

(b) The Council is authorized to secure directly from any department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this title; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Council, upon request made by the Chairman.

Sec. 204. The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 201(a) shall serve without additional compensation. The members of the Council appointed under paragraphs (8), (9), (10), and (11) of section 201(a) shall receive \$100 per diem when engaged in the performance of the duties of the Council. All members of the Council shall receive reimbursement for necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties of the Council.

Sec. 205. The Secretary of the Interior or his designee shall be the Executive Director of the Council. Financial and administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) shall be provided the Council by the Department of the Interior, for which payments shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Council in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary of the Interior; *Provided*, That the regulations of the Department of the Interior for the collection of indebtedness of personnel resulting from erroneous payments (5 U.S.C. 46e) shall apply to the collection of erroneous payments made to or on behalf of a Council employee, and regulations of said Secretary for the administrative control of funds (31 U.S.C. 665(G)) shall apply to appropriations of the Council; *And provided further*, That the Council shall not be required to prescribe such regulations.

(b) The Council shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out its duties, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949.

(c) The Council may also procure, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the executive departments by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses

Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals.

(d) The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 201(a) shall provide the Council, on a reimbursable basis, with such facilities and services under their jurisdiction and control as may be needed by the Council to carry out its duties; to the extent that such facilities and services are requested by the Council and are otherwise available for that purpose. To the extent of available appropriations, the Council may obtain, by purchase, rental, donation, or otherwise, such additional property, facilities, and services as may be needed to carry out its duties.

SEC. 206. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Maine.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. MUSKIE. I yield to the Senator from New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from New York is recognized.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I should like to be joined as a cosponsor of this bill, if agreeable to the majority and minority managers.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, I would be delighted to have the Senator from New York as a cosponsor.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I joined with the Senator from Washington [Mr. Jackson] in sponsoring this bill. A number of others have joined since that time, and I know we would be very happy to have the distinguished Senator from New York join with us as a cosponsor.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, S. 3035 represents a major step forward in our efforts to preserve and protect our national heritage. The legislation reported by the Interior Committee combines features of the bill submitted by the Department of the Interior to implement President Johnson's message on preserving our natural heritage and two bills, S. 3097 and S. 3098, which I introduced with other Members of the Senate to implement the recommendations of the Special Committee on Historic Preservation of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. As a member of that committee I was pleased to join the distinguished chairman of the Interior Committee, Mr. Jackson, in cosponsoring the amended version of S. 3035.

The special committee studied historic preservation in Europe and examined our efforts in the United States. We were struck with the need to act now, before much of our heritage of architectural and historic sites is destroyed by the constant change of America.

In her foreword to the special committee's report, "With Heritage So Rich," Mrs. Lyndon Johnson wrote:

We must preserve and we must preserve wisely. As the report emphasizes, in its best sense preservation does not merely mean the setting aside of thousands of buildings as museum pieces. It means retaining the culturally valuable structures as useful

objects; a home in which human beings live, a building in the service of some commercial or community purpose. Such preservation insures structural integrity, relates the preserved object to the life of the people around it, and not least, it makes preservation a source of positive financial gain rather than another expense.

The legislation we are considering today, coupled with S. 3097, which is being considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency, will help us achieve this kind of preservation. I hope both measures will receive speedy approval. Time is getting short in protecting the priceless reminders of our Nation's development.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I am glad to speak in support of the passage of S. 3035, which would establish a program to assist States and communities to preserve historic sites, buildings and places. I joined Senator JACKSON in sponsoring this bill, for I believed it offered a program which will help save historic properties and places, which are fast disappearing, and will contribute to the appreciation of the history of our Nation by future generations.

The first purpose of the Senate bill is to secure a comprehensive survey by the States of places which are of historic value and ought to be preserved. After completion of the surveys and preparation of statewide plans of projects by the States, the Department of the Interior is authorized to expand its National Register to include historic properties of National, State, regional, or local importance. I emphasize that the designation of the sites would be made in the States by the appropriate authorities in each State.

The bill authorizes \$2 million for the first year, in which surveys are to get underway in the States, with matching assistance available under this bill. The report notes that a large part of this first year authorization may also be utilized by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which has worked on the acquisition and preservation of large properties with accepted national historic significance.

In the second phase of the program established by the bill, matching grants to the States are authorized to assist in the preservation of their designated local historic sites. Beginning in July 1967, \$10 million is made available annually for 3 years, to be apportioned among the States on the basis of the needs shown by surveys.

I have been concerned about expenditures in wartime, but I must say that the sums authorized by this bill are modest when we consider the national and local interest in preserving the great landmarks of our country. If we can preserve them, we will help to bring the present and future generations a greater understanding and appreciation of the history, traditions, and character of our great Nation.

I have seen no better statement explaining the purposes of the bill than section 1 of S. 3035, and I ask unanimous consent that this section be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, section 1 of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SECTION 1. The Congress finds and declares—

(a) that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past;

(b) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(c) that, in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation; and

(d) that, whereas the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne, and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, the bill also seeks to avoid any overlap in the functions of different Federal agencies. Grants are to be available under the program for projects which have not received assistance under any other established Federal program. After the surveys are made and the plans are completed, a determination of the number of projects that can get underway annually can be made, and the necessary funds can be requested from Congress.

A very thorough report has been submitted by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and Senator JACKSON, the chairman, and the members of the committee, deserve commendation for their work. The bill before the Senate also reflects the recommendations made by the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and by interested national organizations, all of which indicates the wide interest in the purposes of the bill.

In my State of Kentucky, which came into the Union in 1792 as the 15th State, great interest has been manifest in historic preservation. In recent weeks, I have heard from citizens and organizations of well over half the counties of Kentucky, expressing the desire to preserve for future generations particular sites and structures important in the history of our State and this Nation.

This kind of interest is reflected across the Nation, and I was glad to join in sponsoring this legislation. I know that its passage today by the Senate bill provide a start toward assisting the State in the efforts to preserve historic places, and I hope the bill can be enacted by the Congress this year.

I hope also that this bill will help to stimulate and expand the work now being done by States, communities, individuals, and private organizations. The Louisville Courier-Journal of June 22, 1966, discussed some of these efforts in

Kentucky, and I ask unanimous consent that this column by the well-known Kentucky writer, Joe Creason, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**JOE CREASON'S KENTUCKY—A CONCERTED
PAUSE FOR LOOK AT PAST**

Almost overnight there's been a great reawakening of interest in Kentucky history all across the state, and it's apparent in more ways than you could shake a handful of significant dates at.

Actually, this reawakening really isn't a stuffy, exact date-type of interest. Rather, it's an interest in why and how the history of the state was made, and in the preservation of important sites where it was made.

Perhaps the most obvious indication of the sudden new interest is the remarkable growth of the Kentucky Historical Society. From a membership of 1,200 last year, it has grown to more than 2,800. Moreover, the Kentucky Young Historians' Association numbers 3,600 members in 82 chapters.

But these totals only partially tell the story. Equally impressive is the number of persons who may not be members of the state or a local historical society who are trying to preserve and restore sites where important chapters of Kentucky history were written. Much work in this area has centered around the Kentucky Heritage Commission, an organization created by Gov. Ned Breathitt to make an audit of historical buildings and stir up interest in saving them.

Several groups have completed ambitious projects. The Harrodsburg Historical Society has restored part of Morgan Row, a series of two-story brick buildings dating back to 1807. Historic Homes Foundation of Louisville, which previously saved Farmington, now has restored Locust Grove, where George Rogers Clark lived out his years.

The multimillion-dollar restoration of Shakerstown is nearing completion; the Owen County Historical Society has acquired one of Owenton's oldest houses as its headquarters, and the Mason County Historical Society has refurbished Mefford's Fort, a pioneer structure built from the flatboat on which early settlers floated down the Ohio River to Kentucky. The Lindsey mansion in Frankfort was saved from destruction by the Kentucky Heritage Commission.

At present the old college try is being given to many projects that were only talked about for years, including the acquisition and restoration of White Hall, Cassius Clay's home near Richmond; the Mary Todd Lincoln home at Lexington; the site of Squire Boone's fort near Shelbyville; sites of the five pioneer forts that once stood just outside Louisville, and the entire village of Washington in Mason County.

Groups in Greensburg, Bowling Green, Paducah, Russellville and Bardstovon have shown great interest in historic local sites and buildings. A meeting in Russellville on June 29 will study the economic value of restorations and perhaps take the first steps forward saving some of the town's many significant buildings.

Who ever said history is dead?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I think the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], who both have a sense of the history of our country, are entitled to the thanks of the Senate and of the country for doing what they have done in sponsoring this measure.

New York State has many historical landmarks. Kentucky is a very historic State. Some of the new States have great historic landmarks. We spend very little money to preserve these landmarks, other than to declare them to be national landmarks.

I consider myself most privileged to be a cosponsor of the bill.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, this is a program which would not only preserve the historic landmarks of the country but would also contribute to the culture of our Nation.

I am sorry that the Senator from Washington is not present. It was his initiative and thoughtfulness that suggested the introduction of the bill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I join in the remarks of the senior Senator from New York concerning the bill.

I ask unanimous consent that I may be listed belatedly as a cosponsor of the bill.

Mr. COOPER. I am very happy to have the Senator listed as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maine yield?

Mr. MUSKIE. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I am proud to be a cosponsor of S. 3035, a bill to aid in the preservation of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture.

I pay tribute to the distinguished junior Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], who pioneered in this field and introduced a bill earlier than the pending bill.

It is shocking to learn that already, over half the buildings recorded in the Historic American Buildings Survey are gone or mutilated.

One might ask at this point why we should preserve these old buildings anyway. After all, if they have passed the age at which they can be used, and if they are standing in the way of "progress" in the form of a parking lot, highway, or skyscraper, why not tear them down?

In answer I would say that any country, any society, must be aware of its past. A country is what it is because of the road it has traveled. A country's culture is a product of its history. "A land without ruins, is a land without memories."

In the case of the United States, the stability and continuity of our society are dependent upon the roots which have grown deep in the almost 200 years of our existence. We have a past of which we can be proud. We are a constantly evolving society, and no one would say that we have reached a state of perfection. However, we are constantly striving toward a more perfect society, and it is important that we know the road over which we have traveled.

Unfortunately heroes of the past pass on. Only their memories survive. Yet here are associations with the past that are with us each day. They are part of American history; they have witnessed its great events. In them we can trace the story of our development.

I am speaking of our historic properties. And so they must be preserved, so that our knowledge of who we are and what we stand for will never be lost to us.

There are other reasons why this legislation is important. Many of our historic buildings are architectural masterpieces. Many are not masterpieces, but are outstanding examples of their style. Others are architectural curiosities. But all add delight to our lives.

Anyone who has seen some of our urban renewal projects, or a modern housing subdivision, or a new high-rise apartment complex knows that we have not discovered how to build variety into a planned project. There is a depressing sameness about it all.

We must not allow ourselves to be victimized by these monolithic exteriors. The housing bill passed last year recognizes that fact, and contains explicit recognition of the need to preserve and refurbish existing buildings in urban renewal areas, wherever possible.

The bill we shall pass today establishes a program of matching grants-in-aid to States, and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, for projects "having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture." A national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, archeology, and culture is authorized. And a National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be established.

Mr. President, S. 3155, an amendment to the highway act, will be considered by the Senate on tomorrow.

There are dangers to our historic buildings in addition to those of old age, misuse, and destruction for the purpose of putting up high-rise apartments or parking lots. I am speaking particularly of the destruction of these properties in order to build highways.

The highway program of the United States has made a magnificent contribution to the economy of the country. Yet in recent years, we have come increasingly to know of cases in which highways, which can be blessing to our lives, have become blights. They have slashed through residential neighborhoods, cut across college campuses, invaded parks and parkland, and destroyed historic sites. In deciding where to put our highways in urban areas, we must give sufficient weight to considerations of what will be the effect upon our urban environment of depriving subsequent generations of these irreplaceable treasures. We must take care lest we create cities which are wondrously efficient for automobiles but in which no human cares to live.

Therefore I have introduced an amendment to the Federal Highway Act which would declare a national policy that in carrying out the provisions of the Federal-aid highway program maximum effort would be made to preserve Federal, State, and local government parklands and historic sites.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the amendment be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

At the end of the bill insert a new section as follows:

"PRESERVATION OF PARKLANDS

"Sec. 8. (a) Chapter 1 of title 23 of the United States Code is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"§ 137. Preservation of parklands

"It is hereby declared to be the national policy that in carrying out the provisions of this title maximum effort should be made to preserve Federal, State, and local government parklands and historic sites and the beauty and historic value of such lands and sites. The Secretary shall cooperate with the States in developing highway plans and programs which carry out such policy. After July 1, 1968, the Secretary shall not approve under section 105 of this title any program for a project which requires the use for such project of any land from a Federal, State, or local government park or historic site unless (1) there is no feasible alternative to the use of such land, (2) such program includes all possible planning to minimize any harm to such park or site resulting from such use, and (3) where possible and appropriate substitute land will be provided for such park or site. Any additional project costs incurred for the purpose of acquiring any such substitute lands shall be considered to be included in "costs of rights-of-way" for the purposes of this title.

"(b) The analysis of such chapter is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"'137. Preservation of parklands.'"

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the adoption of this proposal would be a fitting complement to the bill before us now. Indeed, the effect of S. 3035 will be greatly diluted unless we take steps to give more sensible and more rational guidance to our great highway program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1966

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1326, S. 3112. I do this so that the bill will become the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3112) to amend the Clean Air Act so as to authorize grants to air pollution control agencies for maintenance of air pollution control programs in addition to present authority for grants to develop, establish, or improve such programs;

make the use of appropriations under the act more flexible by consolidating the appropriations under the act and deleting the provision limiting the total of grants for support of air pollution control programs to 20 percent of the total appropriation for any year; extend the duration of the programs authorized by the act; and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works, with amendments on page 2, line 8, after "1967", to strike out "and such sums as may be necessary for each succeeding fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1973" and insert "\$70,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and \$80,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969", and on page 3, line 13, after the word "and", to strike out "by inserting in the third sentence the word 'control' after 'air pollution'" and insert "in the next to the last sentence by inserting a comma after the word 'funds' and adding 'for other than nonrecurrent expenditures,' and in the same sentence after the word 'pollution', the word 'control'"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Clean Air Act Amendment of 1966".

CONSOLIDATION OF APPROPRIATION CEILING

"Sec. 2. (a) Section 306 of the Clean Air Act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 306. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act, \$46,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, \$70,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and \$80,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969."

(b) Section 209 of such Act is hereby repealed.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAINTENANCE GRANTS FOR AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAMS AND REMOVAL OF 20 PER CENTUM CEILING

Sec. 3. (a) (1) Subsection (a) of section 104 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857c(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 104. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to air pollution control agencies in an amount up to two-thirds of the cost of developing, establishing, or improving, and grants to such agencies up to one-half of the cost of maintaining, programs for the prevention and control of air pollution: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to make grants to intermunicipal or interstate air pollution control agencies (described in section 302(b) (2) and (4)) in an amount up to three-fourths of the cost of developing, establishing, or improving, and up to three-fifths of the cost of maintaining, regional air pollution control programs. As used in this subsection, the term 'regional air pollution control program' means a program for the prevention and control of air pollution in an area that includes the areas of two or more municipalities, whether in the same or different States."

(2) Subsection (b) of such section 104 is amended by striking out "under" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "for the purposes of", and in the next to the last sentence by inserting a comma after the word "funds" and adding "for other than nonrecurrent expenditures," and in the same sentence after the word "pollution", the word "control".

(b) Subsection (c) of such section 104 is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Not more than 12½ per centum of the total of funds appropriated or allocated for the purposes of subsection (a) of this section shall be granted for air pollution control programs in any one State. In the case of a grant for a program in an area crossing State boundaries, the Secretary shall determine the portion of such grant that is chargeable to the percentage limitation under this subsection for each State into which such area extends."

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business tonight, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGee] be excused from the proceedings of the Senate for the remainder of the week due to a death in his family.

On behalf of the Senate as a whole, I extend deep and sincere sympathy to Senator McGee on the death of his father.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING THE SENATE SESSION TOMORROW

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Education, which is scheduled to mark up the secondary education bill, be authorized to meet on tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, has the Senator cleared this matter with the minority Members? None of them is present in the Chamber.

Mr. MORSE. I have not. Last week the meeting was scheduled to accommodate Republican Members who could not get here until tomorrow.

I asked to have the meeting on tomorrow, but I have not asked for it before on the floor.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I do not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS' WALKOUT

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, as the International Association of Machinists continues its walkout from jobs with five major airlines, the Nation's transportation industry is facing a major adjustment. The dislocations have been many and severe, but they are being met and will be met in the days ahead.

Because the Washington Post erroneously quoted me over the weekend as calling the strike unpatriotic and un-American, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the close

CASUAL DRESS AND CAR POOLS

Students dress casually. Some go bare-foot. During a mid-morning break they can get soft drinks from a vending machine. Eighty of the students come in car pools. The rest are from the Allison area where the school is located.

"The only strict rule is that the cars (parked near the school) don't move during the half hour break period," Olson says.

Students enrolled this summer are from Aplington, Coulter-Alexander-Latimer (CAL), Clarkville, Dumont, Greene, New Hartford, Parkersburg and Hampton. The eight from the Hampton (Franklin county) schools pay \$15 tuition.

Karen Barnhart, 16, of Greene, who will be a high school junior this fall, took her second summer session this year.

"It's really interesting and it really helps," she said.

Mrs. Barbara Swanson, 25, an instructor at State College of Iowa, teaches English composition to the Allison-Bristow summer students.

"The students are real responsive," Mrs. Swanson said. "Basically, they are all good students. If they want their papers graded we grade them, if not we don't."

STUDENTS' INTEREST MAKES IT A THRILL FOR INSTRUCTORS

The art, biology and English students do not get final class marks; the math students do because they want them.

Sophus F. Peterson, a regular English instructor at Mason City Junior college, teaches literature to the summer students. "This is my first experience with this," Peterson said. "It's really a thrill because the kids are intensely interested. The incentive is there. The kids are here because they want to learn."

"You don't have to break your back trying to get them interested. They understand more than some college freshmen do."

This summer 32 students enrolled in English, 41 (some seventh and eighth graders) took art, and 36 enrolled in the mathematics and biology courses (18 in each subject).

Janelle Madsen, 16, of Parkersburg, says the math course includes a book report, the reading of two magazine or newspaper articles on the subject and two research papers.

Don Harmon, math teacher at Aplington, is the summer course instructor. A modern approach to problems is taught. Biology is taught by Wayne Anderson, science instructor at Hampton High. "The students get a good exposure to a lot of aspects of biology," Anderson says. "They learn, for instance, about the soil compositions in their own areas."

The summer school this year has John Kohler and John McDermott as art teachers. Kohler is a master of fine arts candidate at Cranberry Academy, Bloomfield Hills, Mich. McDermott is a commercial artist in Cedar Rapids.

TO USE AND UTILIZE THEIR IMAGINATIONS

"The two of them represent two different approaches to art," says Co-ordinator Olson. "Where else could our students get exposed to this? In a regular school, these two wouldn't have enough credits to teach."

McDermott said his first teaching experience this summer was "tremendous." He taught the students "planes and forms," so they know what's under the skin.

Kohler says he tried to impart a "basic understanding of what the nature of art is as opposed to just a lot of information."

"I didn't want to just 'busy' them," Kohler explains. "I tried to get them to use and utilize their imaginations and see things around them in a different light. There are all kinds of things in Iowa to inspire an artist."

The success of the Allison experiment has caused some comment. One doubter wondered how such a program could be financed

without federal aid. "Is it just a Republican rich kids school?" he asked.

THE SECOND SMALLEST COUNTY SEAT IN IOWA

Not so, say Olson and Principal Loren Blumhagen. The students are from all economic levels. The program is locally-financed and the teachers get only nominal salaries.

One educator voiced the opinion that if a summer enrichment program can be held in Allison, the second smallest county seat town in Iowa (Population, 952—1960 census) it should be started in other places.

"Our schools have been handcuffed by habit," he said. "Some European countries have school almost year-round. The 9-month school term here is a holdover from the past when manpower and muscle power were important things, especially in rural areas."

Still another official believes it "just doesn't make sense, with all the money invested in schools, that we let them stand idle one-fourth of the year."

They are working on solutions to these dilemmas at Allison.

THE HISTORIC SITES BILL—S. 3035

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, the 89th Congress may well be remembered as the Congress which at last recognized the need to stop the destruction of our environment. We are realizing, almost too late, that a concerted national effort is needed now if we and future generations are to still enjoy fresh air, sparkling clear waters, a walk in the woods, a pleasing cityscape.

The tangle and noise of urban ghettos, the garishness of billboard alleys, the pollution of our waters, the jumble of poorly planned suburbs, the ripping up of the landscape have finally forced us to take an uncomfortable look at the tragic effects of a thoughtless rush toward progress.

We are at last coming to realize an important point:

It makes no difference that progress brings us a more comfortable and efficient life, if we have no pleasant place in which to live it.

The quality of our surroundings is vitally important to the quality of our lives.

Yesterday the Senate passed S. 3035, which provides for a national survey of historic properties and matching funds for their acquisition and preservation. This bill is related to this new concern for our environment. We must leave a country to future generations which is both livable and meaningful.

As Sidney Hyman said so well in "With Heritage So Rich":

A nation can be a victim of amnesia. It can lose the memories of what it was, and thereby lose the sense of what it is or wants to be.

It can say it is being "progressive" when it rips up the tissues which visibly bind one strand of its history to the next. It can say it is only getting rid of "junk" in order to make room for the modern.

What it often does instead, once it has lost the graphic source of its memories, is to break the perpetual partnership that makes for orderly growth in the life of a society.

Our significant historic sites are vitally important tangible links with the values of the past. Their preservation is essential. But the tragic fact is that it is

already almost too late. The excellent study by the special committee of the Conference of Mayors, "With Heritage So Rich," tells us that almost half of the buildings recorded in the last 30 years as worthy of preservation by the Historic American Buildings Survey have already been destroyed by bulldozers and neglect.

The report documents a few of the many losses:

A great old mansion is burned to make room for a shopping center, as the local fire department uses it for a firefighting drill.

A building ordered preserved by the local government is "accidentally" rammed with a car by a parking lot attendant to render it irreparable—by prearrangement with the owner.

The first inn on an overland stage route is ripped down to be replaced by a restaurant.

Granted, we cannot, nor do we want to save everything old. But the most significant, the most beautiful should be saved and woven in with the modern, just as the fabric of our American culture and government is a blend of the old and the new.

I am told that in the next 40 years we will build one building for every one now standing. The pressures for more space for highways, suburbs, industry will intensify. Our present preservation programs are inadequate to resist these pressures even when it is in the national interest to do so.

The present plans for the expansion of the west front of the Capitol, completely wiping away the last vestiges of the work of architects Thornton, Bullfinch, Latrobe and the terraces of pioneer landscape architect Olmstead, are a perfect example of the disrespect we show our history.

Never in the course of this proposal has a historic preservation specialist been asked how much it would cost to restore the front.

It is vitally important that we inventory what we have of historic value in this country before it is too late. Present efforts to locate significant buildings before they are destroyed have been described as going up a down escalator. About 90,000 buildings still need to be inventoried. At the current rate, it will take 75 years to finish the work.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is considered one of the finest historical societies in the country. Yet even this agency has been unable to do what needs to be done in Wisconsin.

Leslie H. Fishel, director of the society, writes:

It is essential to have a national survey of historic buildings. In Wisconsin, we are currently carrying on such a survey at a turtle's pace because of a lack of staff. We hope to have evaluated completely 26 historic structures by the end of June. These will be structures of possible statewide significance, but there are many more to be inventoried, not to mention plethora of buildings which have local significance and which deserve, at the very least, to be identified.

Bill S. 3035 is an important step toward a responsible national policy regarding this Nation's historic landmarks.

I hope that it will receive prompt approval by the House, for unless we act quickly, the environment we bequeath to future generations may be devoid of precious, tangible links with the people and events which have made this Nation great.

SALUTE TO DEMOPOLIS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, just recently I began a series of talks about the tourist attractions of my State of Alabama. From Alabama's mountains and Tennessee Valley lakes in the north to its moss-hung trees and white beaches along the gulf coast, the State is a virtual paradise.

Today, I would like to invite you to come to Demopolis and Marengo County, on U.S. Highway 80 and the Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers. I have chosen Demopolis for several reasons, among them the fact that the Birmingham Post-Herald in Birmingham has just published an article by Richard Miles about Demopolis and the vine and olive colony from which it sprang. The charm of Demopolis is great, and it deserves to be visited by every American tourist who is interested in the development of this land.

The settlement of the Demopolis area began when a group of French aristocrats, at the fall of Napoleon, secured a grant and came to start a new venture growing olives and grapes. That colonization effort failed, but some of the family names of the French settlers remain in the area. Later other settlers came in and Demopolis became a center for the planters of the region, and fine homes were erected. One of the most remarkable of these is Gaineswood, one of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in the South. There are other fine ante bellum homes in the area, and one of the most charming churches in the country is located at Prairieville, a few miles east on 80.

River improvement on the Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers has created a 10,000-acre lake here at Demopolis, with 397 miles of shoreline, filled with pike, bass, catfish, pickerel, perch, bream, and other fish. There are ample opportunities for every kind of water sport in this river area around Demopolis.

I shall not consume the time of the Senate to describe the architectural features of Gaineswood or the other homes open for viewing in and around Demopolis. There are fine homes all along the ridge above the Warrior River, extending to Tuscaloosa—just an hour's drive away. Tuscaloosa also offers much of interest. It is the seat of the University of Alabama, my own alma mater, and is one of the most beautiful cities in America.

U.S. 11, U.S. 43, U.S. 80, Interstate 59—they all take one to this lovely part of Alabama, where visitors will experience authentic southern hospitality and discover for themselves what Alabama is like. Incidentally, Tuscaloosa was the base from which Carl Carmer developed his best selling book, "Stars Fell on Alabama."

I repeat my invitation to visit Alabama, all of it. I can think of no better starting point than the Tombigbee country.

REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN MOVING EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES—H.R. 10607

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I was pleased to be present on the floor yesterday at the time of passage of legislation providing for reimbursement of certain moving expenses of employees of the Government. There was wide recognition of the necessity for this legislation which had the backing of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, the General Accounting Office, and labor unions and Federal employee organizations.

This measure was vitally needed by those in the Government who, for reasons of employment, find it necessary, from time to time, to transfer their living quarters. There is a significant cost involved in transferring one's domicile from city to city and the cost is, of course, commensurate with the number of members in the family.

Such a transfer is both costly and time consuming and necessitates a visit to the new area prior to the move for house-hunting purposes, traveltime and expenses, moving expenses, and settlement expenses.

It was my pleasure to cosponsor similar legislation earlier this session. The bill which I cosponsored would have exempted from taxation funds received by employees as reimbursement for moving expenses.

I will continue to support this bill, and it is my hope that this legislation will be acted upon this session.

At the same time, however, I am pleased that this bill was acted upon favorably yesterday. There was a great need for this legislation to bring our own Government employee policies in line with the progressive actions of private industry.

McGOVERN'S SERVICE TO OUR FARM PRODUCERS

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I was one of 43 Senators who joined in Senate Concurrent Resolution 88, known as the farm parity resolution, offered recently by the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. McGOVERN], and passed without a dissenting voice by the Senate on June 16.

As we all know, the resolution proved a very effective measure even before its passage by the Senate. Moves to freeze or soften farm prices were halted, and steps to improve farm income were resumed. By directing attention to the parity price goal in enacted law in an emphatic, well-timed move, which many of us were glad to support, the Senator from South Dakota quickly and effectively got the results for agricultural States and for food producers which were sought.

I was pleased to learn, from an editorial in the Salem, S. Dak., Special, sent to me by a constituent, that the Senator's

service has been recognized in his own State. I ask unanimous consent to put in the RECORD the editorial, captioned "McGovern Raises Voice" which appeared in the July 7 issue of the Salem Special.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Salem (S. Dak.) Special, July 7, 1966]

McGOVERN RAISES VOICE

On June 16 a very important Senate Concurrent Resolution, drafted and sponsored by South Dakota's junior Senator GEORGE McGOVERN passed the Senate unanimously.

That resolution, which will have a long-lasting effect on all residents, urban as well as rural, throughout the food producing states of our country, is known as the farm parity resolution.

It directed, in part, "that no action taken by an agency of Government for the purpose of preventing, or the likely result of which will be to prevent, the price of an agricultural commodity selling below parity, from rising to parity."

This is singularly important to South Dakota since the major source of this state's income, (\$675 million gross income in 1964.) is derived from agriculture. However, while net farm income, across the US, in 1965 totaled \$14.1 billion, about \$1.2 billion above 1964, most farm prices remain below parity and seem to be dropping.

As Senator McGOVERN pointed out, in April, 1966, farm prices were 80 percent of parity. On May 15 they had dropped to 79 percent of parity.

The entire purpose of Senator McGOVERN's proposal is to help assure the farmers a greater share of the income which rightfully belongs to them. He contends that this share should not be lost to them by someone other than the producers of the raw materials. And this is as it should be. It doesn't make any sense to take less for something you make or grow, just so the middleman can up his and thereby reaps the profits.

Certainly the government, itself, ought to be extremely concerned about the prosperity of this country's farmers, who are actually called upon to provide the food and fiber for the greater share of the world's population. Obviously it has taken a resolution, such as proposed by Senator McGOVERN, to make the government aware of its responsibilities in this regard.

For already the Resolution has had marked effect. Actions to freeze farm prices have been halted. The Commerce Department's hide export limitation order has been modified and Senator McGOVERN is working to have it rescinded altogether. Feed grain dumping has stopped. The Defense Department has rescinded its instruction to purchasing agencies to cut pork purchases. A wheat acreage increase has been announced for 1967 and further action on wheat is under consideration. Moves have been made, and more are in the making, to bolster dairy income.

All South Dakotans owe a debt of gratitude to Senator McGOVERN for his foresightedness and guidance in drafting this Resolution and for pointing out the real necessity for such action.

As is so often the case, unless someone stands up to speak in defense of an important issue, often times it continues down the same path with little or no attention. In this case Senator McGOVERN raised his voice, from the call of his constituents, and it will be sometime before we will fully realize all the benefits to be derived from his actions on this matter.

who has refused to pay taxes to be used for war. Yevtushenko wrote:

"Not a Warrior"

"Joan Baez, of course, is not a warrior, /But listen, /Joan Baez sings /In the name of: /'Mama, Mama' in Vietnam."

In concluding his poem, Yevtushenko said he hoped Steinbeck would not regard him merely as a strident propagandist. He wrote:

"These lines are not a provocative trick, /But I cannot remain silent and isolated. /Yes, we are little wolves. /But John, you're an old wolf. /So show your teeth, /The teeth of John."

Mr. Speaker, John Steinbeck's voice is raised at a most appropriate time, a time when there appears to be on the international scene a new peace offensive, Ambassador Goldberg's visit to the Vatican, Mrs. Indira Gandhi's call for a new Geneva conference, Prime Minister Wilson and Mrs. Gandhi's forthcoming visits to Moscow, all seem to indicate that there is developing a world recognition that peace cannot be unilateral. Let us hope and pray that all the forces who truly "seek peace and pursue it" will unite to "stop the whole war—not just our half."

ADMINISTRATION'S EFFORTS TO CUT COSTS AND INCREASE EFFICIENCY

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS], is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, it seems desirable to bring to the attention of the Congress and of the American people specific instances of the administration's efforts to cut costs and increase efficiency. Instances of supposed waste and inefficiency get publicity from sources that may not wish the administration well.

I therefore request that the accompanying letter from the President to the Honorable William F. McKee, Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, be printed in the RECORD.

The letter does two things very clearly and very directly: It points out the excellent job being done by the FAA and its distinguished Administrator. Second, it illustrates the President's close watch over the details of the multitudinous agencies for which he is responsible.

The FAA is one of the agencies coming under the purview of the House committee on which I have the honor to serve. Naturally I am gratified to have the President's approval, in which I heartily concur. Further, I wish to note with satisfaction the President's invariable practice to commend good work wherever he finds it.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 6, 1966.

HON. WILLIAM F. MCKEE,
Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR BOZO: I have noted with satisfaction the excellent work which you and your associates at the Federal Aviation Agency have been doing in reducing costs and manpower while absorbing additional workload and improving service to the public.

I have taken particular note of your cost reduction program under which you saved \$47 million during the 1966 fiscal year. These savings have been accompanied by a reduction in Agency employment of more than 3,500 employees—eight percent, since 1963. The Agency has succeeded in combining economy in administration with a safety program which has helped the commercial air carriers of the United States achieve the best safety record in the world and the best record for any five-year period in the history of American aviation. You have clearly demonstrated that outstanding performance in a critical and complex program can be continually achieved while reducing costs.

I am pleased to observe that the House Appropriations Committee, after thoroughly reviewing your program and budget for the 1967 fiscal year, singled out the Federal Aviation Agency for special commendation for the efficiency and economies achieved in recent years.

As you know, in my budget message for the 1967 fiscal year, I stressed the importance of strengthening the coordination of Federal programs in the field and giving more freedom of action and judgment to the people on the firing line. The FAA has provided an example of what can be done to decentralize management to field officials who have the authority to act promptly and effectively in meeting the needs of the public. Your success in establishing regional and area centers of field supervision while simultaneously reducing employment in field offices has demonstrated that decentralization can mean better public service and more productive use of field personnel.

I shall count on you and the good people at the Federal Aviation Agency to continue to provide examples of public service at its best.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CONABLE (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), for the balance of the week, on account of death in the family.

Mr. MATSUNAGA (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for an indefinite period, on account of illness.

Mr. KING of New York (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), through July 21, on account of illness.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for today and tomorrow, on account of official business.

Mr. FLYNT (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for Tuesday, July 12, 1966, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. STAGGERS (at the request of Mr. PATTEN) for 5 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HALPERN (at the request of Mr. KUPFERMAN) for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. WHITENER (at the request of Mr. RONCALIO), for 30 minutes, on tomorrow, July 13, 1966; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. HORTON and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BANDSTRA.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KUPFERMAN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BRAY.

Mr. WATKINS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PATTEN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MULTER.

Mr. JOELSON in two instances.

Mr. DYAL.

Mr. CELLER.

Mr. WOLFF.

Mr. TENZER.

Mr. MORRISON.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 309. An act creating a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 1312. An act to amend the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2060. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for compulsory school attendance, for the taking of a school census in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 4, 1925; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2287. An act to authorize a 5-year hydrologic study and investigation of the Delmarva Peninsula; to the Committee on Internal and Insular Affairs.

S. 2574. An act to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2610. An act to amend section 201(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit further Federal use and donation of exchange sale property; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 3035. An act to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. BURLISON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 13651. An act to avoid unnecessary litigation by providing for the collection of claims of the United States, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.)

the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 13, 1966, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2559. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated May 12, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a beach erosion control study of St. Johns County, Fla., requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, U.S. Senate, adopted January 7, 1963, and House of Representatives, adopted June 19, 1963 (S. Doc. No. 97); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

2560. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the sufficiency of lands capable of sustained production under irrigation use in the North Portal, North Pavilion, and Cottonwood Bench areas of the third division of the Riverton reclamation project, Wyoming; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ROGERS of Texas: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 11671. A bill to approve a contract negotiated with the El Paso County Water Improvement District No. 1, Texas, to authorize the execution, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1693). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H.R. 14548. A bill to extend the authority of the Postmaster General to enter into leases of real property for periods not exceeding 30 years, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1694). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLARK:

H.R. 16138. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H.R. 16139. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the award of exemplary rehabilitation certificates to certain individuals after considering their character and conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal from the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 16140. A bill to amend the Federal-Aid Highway Act to permit the participation of interstate funds in retiring bonds on toll bridges, tunnels, or roads on the Interstate System; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 16141. A bill to amend title II of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, to provide

that payments received thereunder shall be disregarded for certain public assistance purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD:

H.R. 16142. A bill to amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress, with respect to the administration of certain federally operated schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 16143. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 16144. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of expenses incurred by an individual for transportation to and from work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 16145. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to develop, through the use of experiment and demonstration plants, practicable and economic means for the production by the commercial fishing industry of fish protein concentrate; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H.R. 16146. A bill to amend section 203(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to the order of priority in which certain eligible immigrants may be issued visas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.R. 16147. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create the Federal Maritime Board-Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 16148. A bill to provide for the protection, conservation, and development of the natural coastal wetlands of Hempstead-South Oyster Bay, Long Island, for fish and wildlife and outdoor recreation purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 16149. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to authorize the payment of commercial air transportation expenses for certain members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 16150. A bill to amend title 4 of the United States Code to make certain provisions of that title relating to mutilation of the flag of the United States effective throughout the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 16151. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp commemorating the centennial of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 16152. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the funeral expenses payable with respect to certain veterans from \$250 to \$500; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PURCELL:

H.R. 16153. A bill to provide for the inclusion of Denton County, Tex., within the Fort Worth division of the Northern district for the U.S. district courts in Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REES:

H.R. 16154. A bill to revise the Federal elections law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 16155. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for contributions to candidates for elective Federal office or to political parties; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI:

H.R. 16156. A bill to establish a Small Tax Division within the Tax Court of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 16157. A bill to establish a Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capitol; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 16158. A bill to amend section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove the dollar ceiling on the amount of combat pay received by commissioned officers which may be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 16159. A bill to repeal section 7 of the act of August 9, 1946 (60 Stat. 968); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 16160. A bill to amend the tariff schedules of the United States with respect to the classification of Chinese gooseberries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GLENN ANDREWS:

H.R. 16161. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 16162. A bill to provide for the establishment and administration of a segment of the Great Prairie Parkway in the State of South Dakota; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 16163. A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 16164. A bill to amend section 47 of title 28, United States Code, to provide means for the disqualification of circuit judges for bias or prejudice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 16165. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATHAWAY:

H.R. 16166. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the United States conditions in a deed conveying certain lands to the University of Maine so as to permit such university, subject to certain conditions, to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of such lands; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 16167. A bill to establish a Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capitol; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. IRWIN:

H.R. 16168. A bill to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 16169. A bill to permit officers and employees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance systems; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLSEN of Montana:

H.R. 16170. A bill to place deputy U.S. marshals under the competitive civil service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 16171. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize aircraft noise abatement regulation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TENZER:

H.R. 16172. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize aircraft noise abatement regulation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2563. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of certain enlisted members of the military services who lost interest on amounts deposited under section 1035 of title 10, United States Code, or prior laws authorizing enlisted members' deposits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2564. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting a report on Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for July 1965-May 1966, pursuant to the provisions of section 10(d) of the Small Business Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2565. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report on the valor of American youth as demonstrated by the award of the Young American Medals for Bravery and Service for 1964, pursuant to the provisions of the act of August 3, 1950, Stat. 397-398; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RODINO: Committee on the Judiciary. Additional and minority views on H.R. 14765. A bill to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to facilitate the desegregation of public education and other public facilities, to provide judicial relief against discriminatory housing practices, to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1678, pt. II). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. S. 390. An act to extend to volunteer fire companies the rates of postage on second- and third-class bulk mailings applicable to certain nonprofit organizations; with amendments (Rept. No. 1696). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BECKWORTH: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H.R. 16114. A bill to correct inequities with respect to the determination of basic compensation of employees of the Federal Government for purposes of certain employment benefits, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1697). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 913. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 15111. A bill to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty (Rept. No. 1698). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR:

H.R. 16246. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the rates of pension payable to widows of veterans of the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 16247. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to increase rates of pension payable to certain veterans and their widows and to liberalize and make more equitable the provisions of that title relating to the payment of pensions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BELCHER:

H.R. 16248. A bill to make certain expenditures by the city of Tulsa, Okla., eligible as local grants-in-aid for purposes of title I of the Housing Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 16249. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize an incentive tax credit allowable with respect to facilities to control water and air pollution, to encourage the construction of such facilities, and to permit the amortization of the cost of constructing such facilities within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKE:

H.R. 16250. A bill to provide that certain television and radio receiving tubes be appraised under section 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAMERON:

H.R. 16251. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit payment thereunder, in the case of an individual otherwise eligible for home health services of the type which may be provided away from his home, for the costs of transportation to and from the place where such services are provided; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 16252. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 as it relates to those areas to be designated as redevelopment areas; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.R. 16253. A bill to increase benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to authorize contributions from the general fund of the Treasury to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and to the Federal disability insurance trust fund, and otherwise improve the social security system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma:

H.R. 16254. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the rank of brigadier general for an officer of the Air Force while serving as Assistant Surgeon General for Veterinary Services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 16255. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit payment thereunder, in the case of an individual otherwise eligible for home health services of the type which may be provided away from his home, for the costs of transportation to and from the place where such services are provided; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RACE:

H.R. 16256. A bill making an appropriation to enable the Post Office Department to extend city delivery service on a door delivery service basis to postal patrons now receiving curbside delivery service who qualify for door delivery service; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 16257. A bill to provide for the administration and discipline of the National Security Training Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TENZER:

H.R. 16258. A bill to abolish the office of U.S. commissioner, to establish in place thereof within the judicial branch of the Government the offices of U.S. magistrate and deputy U.S. magistrate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 16259. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit payment thereunder, in the case of an individual otherwise eligible for home health services of the type which may be provided away from his home, for the costs of transportation to and from the place where such services are provided; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 16260. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize an incentive tax credit allowable with respect to facilities to control water and air pollution, to encourage the construction of such facilities, and to permit the amortization of the cost of constructing such facilities with a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANIELS:

H.R. 16261. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit payment thereunder, in the case of an individual otherwise eligible for home health services of the type which may be provided away from his home, for the costs of transportation to and from the place where such services are provided; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 16262. A bill to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 16263. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create the Federal Maritime Administration and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 16264. A bill to revise the Federal elections law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 16265. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAMILTON:

H.R. 16266. A bill to provide that certain television and radio receiving tubes be appraised under section 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEDZI:

H.R. 16267. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit payment thereunder, in the case of an individual otherwise eligible for home health services of the type which may be provided away from his home, for the costs of transportation to and from the place where such services are provided; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H.R. 16268. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I and their widows and dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CULVER:

H.R. 16269. A bill to provide Federal financial assistance to State and local governments in an annual amount equal to a specified percentage of the gross national product; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 16270. A bill to designate the Blanchard Dam on Bald Creek, Pa., as the Foster Joseph Sayers Dam; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McDOWELL:

H.R. 16271. A bill to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

the following bill was reported on July 15, 1966:

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Government Operations. H.R. 15963. A bill to establish a Department of Transportation, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1701). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted July 18, 1966]

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey: Joint Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report. No. 1702. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALEY: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 7028. A bill to provide compensation to the Crow Tribe of Indians, Montana, for certain lands embraced within the present boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation, for the validation of titles, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1703). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI: Committee on Public Works. H.R. 14359. A bill to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1968 and 1969 for the construction of certain highways in accordance with title 23 of the United States Code, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1704). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BARING: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 4841. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to adjudicate a claim to certain land in Marengo County, Ala. (Rept. No. 1705). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BARING: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 4861. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Boulder County, Colo., to W. F. Stover; with amendment (Rept. No. 1706). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABERNETHY (by request):

H.R. 16280. A bill to amend the Federal Seed Act (53 Stat. 1275) as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 16281. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an incentive tax credit for a part of the cost of constructing or otherwise providing facilities for the control of water or air pollution, and to permit the amortization of such cost within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H.R. 16282. A bill to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 16283. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create the Federal Maritime Board-Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CASEY:

H.R. 16284. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize an incentive tax credit allowable with respect to facilities to control water and air pollution, to encourage the construction of such facilities, and to permit the amortization of the cost of constructing such facilities within a period

of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 16285. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to increase the exemption from duty for returning residents from \$100 to \$200, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 16286. A bill making an appropriation to enable the Post Office Department to extend city delivery service on a door delivery service basis to postal patrons now receiving curbside delivery service who qualify for door delivery service; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DYAL:

H.R. 16287. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 16288. A bill to amend the Federal Firearms Act to prohibit the use in the commission of certain crimes of firearms transported in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.R. 16289. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Eye Institute in the National Institutes of Health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 16290. A bill to place deputy U.S. marshals under the competitive civil service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 16291. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and the Railway Labor Act with respect to emergency labor disputes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LAIRD:

H.R. 16292. A bill to provide for appointment by the Postmaster General of postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 16293. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide cost-of-living increases in the insurance benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REIFEL:

H.R. 16294. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an incentive tax credit for a part of the cost of constructing or otherwise providing facilities for the control of water or air pollution, and to permit the amortization of such cost within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H.R. 16295. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 16296. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 in order to provide for a Talented American Senior Corps; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 16297. A bill to authorize the Small Business Administration to indemnify corporate sureties on bonds covering contracts of sound small business concerns where such action will further the purposes of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 16298. A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BATTIN:

H.R. 16299. A bill providing that certain privately owned irrigable lands in the Milk River project in Montana shall be deemed to be excess lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 16300. A bill to reclassify certain positions in the postal field service and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H.R. 16301. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to make presumptions relating to certain diseases applicable to veterans who served during the period between the end of World War II and the beginning of the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.R. 16302. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of compensation of wage board employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 16303. A bill to prohibit desecration of the flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHRIVER:

H.R. 16304. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize an incentive tax credit allowable with respect to facilities to control water and air pollution, to encourage the construction of such facilities, and to permit the amortization of the cost of constructing such facilities within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 16305. A bill to change the name of the Rolla Jewel Bearing Plant at Rolla, N. Dak., to the William Langer Jewel Bearing Plant; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 16306. A bill to amend the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 16307. A bill to mesh the combined efforts of government at all levels with private endeavors to provide jobs and dignity for the poor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GOODELL:

H.R. 16308. A bill to mesh the combined efforts of government at all levels with private endeavors to provide jobs and dignity for the poor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. Con. Res. 830. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DYAL:

H. Con. Res. 831. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to certain proposed regulations of the Food and Drug Administration relating to the labeling and content of diet foods and diet supplements; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GEORGE W. ANDREWS:

H. Res. 918. Resolution to authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct an investigation and study of the moral character of Justice William O. Douglas; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. Res. 919. Resolution to authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct an investigation and study of the moral character of Justice William O. Douglas; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WAGGONNER:

H. Res. 920. Resolution to authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct an

Philadelphia, 50 per cent, equaled Washington in 1947.

St. Louis, 57 per cent, equaled Washington in 1953.

FIVE-YEAR JUMP

In all these cities, as in Washington, New York and Boston as well, the percentage of Negro children in the elementary school has increased materially since 1960. The same table, showing where the above-listed cities stand this year, looks as follows:

Baltimore, 64 per cent, equals Washington in 1954-55.

Chicago, 56 per cent, equals Washington in 1952-53.

Cleveland, 53 per cent, equals Washington in 1951.

Detroit, 57 per cent, equals Washington in 1953.

Philadelphia, 60 per cent, equals Washington in 1954.

St. Louis, 64 per cent, equals Washington in 1954-55.

Making the projection on the same curves, then, all of these cities are only a few years away—in one or two cases perhaps only two or three years away—from the moment Washington reached in 1957 when the population of its Negro ghetto amounted to half of the total city population. Using the school figures to predict this moment for the other cities is unquestionably reliable, moreover, simply because the school figures are one of the prime causes of the urban population curves.

EMIGRATION TO NORTH

The other prime cause, of course, is the emigration northward of Southern Negroes fleeing segregation. Some 12.5 million persons are thought to have joined this movement thus far. But mainly through the urban schools this movement has produced a secondary movement of greater magnitude. Briefly, as the percentage of Negro children has risen in the city school systems, more and more white families with children have emigrated to the suburbs.

In Washington we have almost literally reached the stage of having no white children of school age living in the city limits. That is what may be called the stage of full ripeness. For those who do not think anyone will benefit, and least of all the Negro people, when the average American great city has become a super Watts, the watchword is, "You should be warned."

TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL SURVEY COMMITTEE ENDORSES S. 3035, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the Texas State Historical Survey Committee recently passed two resolutions, one urging more funds for the National Park Service program of recording historic American buildings, and the other endorsing S. 3035, a bill to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation.

S. 3035, which passed the Senate on July 11, 1966, was introduced by the distinguished junior Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON]. Senator JACKSON's leadership in this legislation has been outstanding, and I am honored to have my name appear on the bill as a cosponsor.

I ask unanimous consent that the two resolutions be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas the National Park Service has provided a greatly needed program of recording Historic American Buildings; and

Whereas it is recognized that all old buildings cannot be saved from destruction; but it is also recognized that those which illustrate the development of architectural taste and reflect the culture of all sections of the United States, should be recorded by measured drawings and photographs before they are destroyed; and

Whereas this recording program has not been expanded to its fullest capacity because of budgetary limitations; and

Whereas the appropriation requested by the National Park Service for 1967 would enable them to carry on this most worthwhile program at an accelerated rate: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Texas State Historical Survey Committee, at its quarterly meeting in Fort Worth, Texas, on April 15, 1966, A.D., recognizes the need for a more realistic appropriation to carry out the program of recording Historic American Buildings, and thus urges the members of the House Appropriations Committee to give favorable consideration to an additional appropriation as requested by the National Park Service.

Done at Fort Worth, Texas, this 15th day of April, 1966.

JOHN BEN SHEPPERD,
President.
TRUETT LATIMER,
Executive Director.

RESOLUTION

Whereas President Johnson in his February 23, 1966, message to Congress dealing with the quality of our environment, said "Historic preservation is the goal of citizen groups in every part of the country. To help preserve buildings and sites of historic significance, I will recommend a program of matching grants to States and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation"; and

Whereas the recommendations of the President are embodied in H.R. 13491 and S. 3035, Second Session of the 89th Congress; and

Whereas the chief method of promoting historic preservation at the state, county, and municipal levels are the identification of the significant sites and their acquisition, rehabilitation, and maintenance; and

Whereas the proposed legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to maintain a national register of sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture including both historic and archeological sites; and

Whereas the bill would establish a program of matching grants-in-aid to States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American history and culture; and

Whereas the program of grants-in-aid would begin with a statewide historic sites survey financed by the Federal Government and conducted according to standards and procedures reflecting those of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; and

Whereas the statewide surveys would include sites already determined to be of national significance by the Secretary of the Interior but will be aimed primarily at identifying and evaluating other properties that are significant in American history and culture; and

Whereas on the basis of such survey, each State will prepare a comprehensive statewide

historic preservation plan which, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior after considering its relationship to the statewide outdoor recreation plan, will form the basis for matching grants-in-aid to States for the acquisition and development of historical properties in non-Federal, public or private ownership; and

Whereas properties of national, regional, state, or local historical significance will be eligible for inclusion in the statewide plan, whether they are operated by a public agency or private organization or individual; and

Whereas grants to the National Trust under the proposed bill will enable the Trust to proceed to encourage on an accelerated basis the local initiative and support that is needed for preservation of our historic heritage; and

Whereas the estimated cost of the program authorized by the proposed legislation is \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1967 and cost for succeeding fiscal years would depend upon the needs identified in the surveys: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Texas State Historical Survey Committee wholeheartedly endorse this legislation and urges members of the Texas Congressional delegation to vote for the bill; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to each member of the Texas Congressional delegation and each member of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Done at Austin, Texas this 31st day of May, 1966, A.D.

JOHN BEN SHEPPERD,
President.
TRUETT LATIMER,
Executive Director.

WILLIE MAYS AIDS JOB CORPS

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an article from the July issue of the UAW Solidarity, entitled "Willie Mays' Heroes: The Job Corps Men."

The article, by Howard Lipton, describes the great interest that the famous baseball player has taken in the Job Corps program. Willie Mays was a poor boy who was fortunate to be born a gifted athlete and thereby able to achieve success in life. He has noted that the boys he grew up with have not been so fortunate. He has said:

The Job Corps wasn't around when I was a boy. If it had been, a lot of kids I grew up with would be proud working people today.

Mays has met with boys from the Job Corps centers, spoken with them, and been most effective in encouraging them to continue in the program and realize their hopes for a better life. Willie's attitude toward the Corps importance can be best understood from his own words:

This Job Corps is going to save these boys. They're going to make it. Without this chance they were dead.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WILLIE MAYS' HOMERS: THE JOB CORPS MEN
(By Howard Lipton)

"If I hadn't been able to play baseball," Willie Mays will tell you, "I might have been one of those kids."

"Those kids" are Job Corps youngsters. They were born with two strikes against them. Just like Willie. They were raised

1944, and the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 485); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with an illustration.

2694. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated March 10, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of the reports on tributaries of Boise River, vicinity of Boise, Idaho, requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, adopted August 12 and 31, 1960 (H. Doc. No. 486); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with an illustration.

2695. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of need to establish fees for furnishing abstracts of medical records and related services to private parties, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2696. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting a report of examination of financial statements of the Government Printing Office, fiscal year 1965; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2697. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the report on the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, covering the calendar year 1965, pursuant to the provisions of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. H. Res. 930. Resolution to authorize the printing of additional copies of House Document No. 96 of the 86th Congress (Rept. No. 1911). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. H. Res. 966. Resolution to authorize the printing of the hearings of the Committee on Public Works entitled "Relationship of Toll Facilities to the Federal Aid Highway Program" (Rept. No. 1912). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. H. Res. 971. Resolution to authorize the printing of part III of the hearings of the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the Committee on Government Operations entitled "Drug Safety" (Rept. No. 1913). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TUCK: Committee on the Judiciary. House Joint Resolution 1163. Joint resolution to grant the consent of Congress for the States of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia to amend the Washington metropolitan area transit regulation compact to establish an organization empowered to provide transit facilities in the National Capital region and for other purposes and to enact said amendment for the District of Columbia; with amendment (Rept. No. 1914). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 6958. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to promote savings under the Internal Revenue Service's automatic data processing system; with amendment (Rept. No. 1915). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TAYLOR: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 3035. An act to establish a program for the preservation of addi-

tional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1916). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. O'BRIEN: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 13508. A bill to direct the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and to authorize certain necessary steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program; with amendment (Rept. No. 1917). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HALEY: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 12437. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Nooksack Tribe of Indians, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1918). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee of conference. Conference report on S. 3005. An act to provide for a coordinated national safety program and establishment of safety standards for motor vehicles in interstate commerce to reduce accidents involving motor vehicles and to reduce the deaths and injuries occurring in such accidents (Rept. No. 1919). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI: Committee of conference. Conference report on S. 3052. A bill to provide for a coordinated national highway safety program through financial assistance to the States to accelerate highway traffic safety programs, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1920). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. POWELL: Committee of conference. Conference report on H.R. 8989. An act to promote health and safety in metal and nonmetallic mineral industries, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1921). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CELLER:
H.R. 17419. A bill to amend the act incorporating the American Legion so as to redefine eligibility for membership therein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCULLOCH:
H.R. 17420. A bill to amend the act incorporating the American Legion so as to redefine eligibility for membership therein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORBETT:
H.R. 17421. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the income tax treatment of business development corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOLE:
H.R. 17422. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the income tax treatment of business development corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FUQUA:
H.R. 17423. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the income tax treatment of business development corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER:
H.R. 17424. A bill to promote and support representation of U.S. interests in voluntary international standards activities, to establish a clearinghouse for commercial and

procurement standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. MOORE:
H.R. 17425. A bill to amend sections 301 (a) (7) and 301 (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:
H.R. 17426. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to revise and improve the provisions thereof relating to the adjustment of overpayments and underpayments of benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPRINGER:
H.R. 17427. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOLL:
H.R. 17428. A bill to provide free mailing privileges for members of the Armed Forces in certain combat zones, and reduced postage rates for the air shipment of small parcels to members of the Armed Forces in those combat zones; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BURLESON:
H.R. 17429. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONTE:
H.R. 17430. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility and desirability of a Connecticut River National Recreation Area, in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and New Hampshire, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 17431. A bill to incorporate Pop Warner Little Scholars, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOLEY:
H.R. 17432. A bill to amend section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FARNUM:
H.R. 17433. A bill making an appropriation to enable the Post Office Department to extend city delivery service on a door delivery service basis to postal patrons now receiving curbside delivery service who qualify for door delivery service; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. FOGARTY:
H.R. 17434. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAWKINS:
H.R. 17435. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska:
H.R. 17436. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORSE:
H.R. 17437. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the income tax treatment of business development corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

order under the Calendar Wednesday for next week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS WEEK AND FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time for the purpose of inquiring of the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. MOSS] the program for the remainder of this week and the program for next week.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, it is intended to seek unanimous consent to go over from adjournment today until next Monday.

Mr. Speaker, the program for next week is as follows:

On Monday we will have the call of the Consent Calendar.

There are 12 suspensions which are as follows:

H.R. 8678, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Mich.;

H.R. 17488, Veterans' Pension Act of 1966;

H.R. 16557, relating to national service life insurance issued to military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines;

H.R. 15183, adjusting the status of Cuban refugees to that of lawful permanent residents of the United States;

S. 3510, Connecticut River National Recreation Area;

H.R. 16715, Manpower Development and Training Amendments, 1966;

House Joint Resolution 1169, International Conference on Water for Peace;

S. 3423, Wolf Trap Farm Park, Fairfax County, Va.;

S. 2287, authorizing a 5-year hydrologic study and investigation of the Delmarva Peninsula;

H.R. 14136, authorizing increase in fee for migratory bird hunting stamp;

S. 1474, creating a bipartisan commission to study Federal laws limiting political activity by officers and employees of Government; and

S. 3035, establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation.

For Tuesday and the balance of the week the program is as follows:

There will be the call of the Private Calendar.

Also—

H.R. 17788, Foreign Assistance Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1967;

H.R. 17787, Public Works Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1967;

H.R. 17195, Reserve Forces Bill of Rights and Vitalization Act of 1966—open rule, 2 hours' debate;

H.R. 14604, Authorizing study for a Capitol Visitors' Center—open rule, 1 hour debate; and

H.R. 11555, the Chamizal Memorial Highway—open rule, 1 hour debate.

And, Mr. Speaker, of course, conference reports may be in order at any time and any additions to the legislative program may be announced later.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman will yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman from California, the acting majority leader, could give us any information this week as to the possibility of sine die adjournment?

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD] will yield further, I would refer the gentleman to the fond hope which I have expressed in response to a similar inquiry just a week ago.

Mr. GROSS. I like fond hopes but I cannot do very much planning on a basis of fond hopes.

Mr. MOSS. We share a common dilemma.

Mr. GROSS. I hope the gentleman next week, when he announces the program, will be prepared to give us some idea of when we might expect to go to a sine die adjournment, or at least a recess, or whatever is planned for us.

Mr. MOSS. I assure the gentleman that I share that hope.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

ADJOURNMENT TO SEPTEMBER 19, 1966

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. MOSS]?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING SPECIAL ALLOWANCES TO DEPENDENTS OF UNIFORMED SERVICES TO OFFSET EXPENSES INCURRED IN EMERGENCY EVACUATIONS

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 11979) to make permanent the act of May 22, 1965, authorizing the payment of special allowances to dependents of members of the uniformed services to offset expenses incident to their evacuation, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, lines 4 and 5, strike out "striking out", and terminates on June 30, 1966." and insert "striking out 'June 30, 1966' and substituting in lieu thereof 'June 30, 1971'."

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to extend the authority for the payment of spe-

cial allowances to evacuated dependents of members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS]?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS], the chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, tell the membership what the Senate amendments are to the House version?

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. If the gentleman will yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. The bill which the House passed was passed as permanent legislation. The Senate limited it to 5 years so that we may have another review. We felt that this was not a bad idea and accepted their proposal. This will give us a chance to review it after 5 years and we decided, after consultation with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES], to accept the amendments.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVING INEQUITIES IN THE ACTIVE DUTY PROMOTION OPPORTUNITIES OF CERTAIN OFFICERS

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 15005) to amend title 10, United States Code, to remove inequities in the active duty promotion opportunities of certain officers, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That, beginning with the date of enactment of this Act through June 30, 1972, the columns under the headings 'For colonels' and 'For lieutenant colonels' contained in the table in section 8202(a) of title 10, United States Code, are suspended. For such period such columns shall read as follows:

"For colonels	For lieutenant colonels
3,500	6,500
3,859	7,706
4,218	8,911
4,577	10,116
4,936	11,321
5,295	12,527
5,654	13,732
6,013	14,937
6,372	16,142
6,730	17,348
7,089	18,553
7,449	19,758
7,807	20,963
8,166	22,169

committee for bringing out this legislation.

I have oftentimes told people who have sought advice that as far as the Hatch Act is concerned and participation in the mechanics of good government by those in the Federal employ, and particularly those in the armed services, that what they need to do is to read beyond page 1 of the Hatch Act as it is presently constituted. I think this Commission might well look into it. Page 1 on both sides tells you what you are not supposed to do as a Federal employee. People get tired of reading or they fail to read beyond what they cannot do and fail to read what they can do in the interest of good government by the simple exercise of good citizenship.

I commend the committee.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB].

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, I believe the chairman of the subcommittee on elections has adequately explained the bill. The bill passed the committee without objection.

I think a study in depth of the Hatch Act will be beneficial, as long as the committee that is appointed keeps in mind the purposes the Hatch Act was originally set up for.

Mr. Speaker, we hope that all will support the bill.

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my wholehearted support for the pending legislation, S. 1474, which would establish a commission to study the Federal laws restricting the political activity of Federal employees and others who are paid largely with Federal funds.

Generally known as the Hatch Act, the Hatch Political Activities Act of 1939 has not been substantially amended during the 27 years it has been in force. The conditions of 1966 are not the same as those of 1939, and thus we need to look closely at the act in terms of today's circumstances. The principal difference between today and 1939 is, of course, that so many more people are affected by the act. These people are not only barred from any political activity in National and State elections, but in most cases in local elections as well. Where there are large concentrations of Federal employees and others covered by the act, the restrictions not only hamper the individual but deny the community a large reservoir of talent.

S. 1474, which is similar to legislation I introduced earlier this year, would provide the close look at the Hatch Act that is needed. It would create a 12-member, bipartisan commission to determine the effect of the Hatch Act on the lives of those persons covered by it, the need for revision or elimination of certain provisions, and an appraisal of the extent to which undesirable results might accrue from changes in the act. Of the 12

members on the Commission, 2 would be drawn from the executive branch, 2 from the Senate, 2 from the House and 6 from private life. The President, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House would each be responsible for appointing four of the members. The Commission would be required to report to the President and to Congress within 1 year after this legislation is enacted.

The Hatch Act was enacted in 1939 largely because of widespread abuse of Federal employees by political candidates and parties. Elimination of this abuse is a sound basis for the act and any changes that are made in the act should not open the door to a possible return to the situation of the 1930's. As the House Committee on Administration commented in its report on this measure:

It is not intended that such a Commission lose sight of the problems which made the Hatch Act necessary. There should be no reversion to the situation where federal employees are coerced into making political donations, kickbacks from their salaries, and doing political work for the administration in power. It was the grave abuses in these areas that caused the Congress to adopt the Act originally. If a commission is appointed that makes recommendations, those recommendations should preserve the original intent of the Hatch Act.

I fully agree. But at the same time, we should make sure that persons covered by the Hatch Act are not prohibited from exercising their prerogatives as citizens and voters to help bring about better government.

Mr. Speaker, there is near total agreement that this legislation is worthwhile and should be enacted. Since the Senate has already passed the bill in the same form as it appears before us, and the Civil Service Commission has given it its full endorsement, our vote of approval today will send it to the President and thus get this badly needed study underway.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. ASHMORE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1474.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHING A PROGRAM FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3035) to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

The Congress finds and declares—

(a) that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past;

(b) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(c) that, in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation; and

(d) that, although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

(1) to expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, hereinafter referred to as the National Register, and to grant funds to States for the purpose of preparing comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans, in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, for the preservation, acquisition, and development of such properties;

(2) to establish a program of matching grants-in-aid to States for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture; and

(3) to establish a program of matching grant-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by act of Congress approved October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), as amended, for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of the National Trust.

(b) As used in this Act—

(1) The term "State" includes, in addition to the several States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth, of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

(2) The term "project" means programs of State and local governments and other public bodies and private organizations and individuals for the acquisition of title or interests in, and for the development of, any district, site, building, structure, or object that is significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, or property used in connection therewith, and for its development in order to assure the preservation for public benefit of any such historical properties.

(3) The term "historic preservation" includes the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture.

(4) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 102. (a) No grant may be made under this Act—

(1) unless application therefor is submitted to the Secretary in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by him;

(2) unless the application is in accordance with the comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan which has been approved

by the Secretary after considering its relationship to the comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897);

(3) for more than 50 per centum of the total cost involved, as determined by the Secretary and his determination shall be final;

(4) unless the grantee has agreed to make such reports, in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may from time to time require;

(5) unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

(6) until the grantee has complied with such further terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary or advisable.

(b) The Secretary may in his discretion waive the requirements of subsection (a), paragraphs (2) and (5) of this section for any grant under this Act to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, in which case a grant to the National Trust may include funds for the maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(c) No State shall be permitted to utilize the value of real property obtained before the date of approval of this Act in meeting the remaining cost of a project for which a grant is made under this Act.

Sec. 103. (a) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans under this Act shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary on the basis of needs as determined by him: *Provided, however,* That the amount granted to any one State shall not exceed 50 per centum of the total cost of the comprehensive statewide historic survey and plan for that State, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for projects under this Act for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary in accordance with needs as disclosed in approved statewide historic preservation plans.

The Secretary shall notify each State of its apportionment, and the amounts thereof shall be available thereafter for payment to such State for projects in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Any amount of any apportionment that has not been paid or obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which such notification is given, and for two fiscal years thereafter, shall be re-apportioned by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection.

Sec. 104. (a) No grant may be made by the Secretary for or on account of any survey or project under this Act with respect to which financial assistance has been given or promised under any other Federal program or activity, and no financial assistance may be given under any other Federal program or activity for or on account of any survey or project with respect to which assistance has been given or promised under this Act.

(b) In order to assure consistency in policies and actions under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, and to assure coordination of the planning acquisition, and development assistance to States under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, the President may issue such regulations with respect thereto as he deems desirable, and such assistance may be provided only in accordance with such regulations.

Sec. 105. The beneficiary of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the disposition by the

beneficiary of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

Sec. 106. The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

Sec. 107. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be applicable to the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building and its grounds, or the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds.

Sec. 108. There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act for the fiscal year 1967, and not more than \$10,000,000 for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. Such appropriations shall be available for the financial assistance authorized by this title and for the administrative expenses of the Secretary in connection therewith, and shall remain available until expended.

TITLE II

Sec. 201. (a) There is established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") which shall be composed of seventeen members as follows:

- (1) The Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
- (3) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (4) The Administrator of the General Services Administration.
- (5) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- (6) The Attorney General.
- (7) The Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

(8) Ten appointed by the President from outside the Federal Government. In making these appointments, the President shall give due consideration to the selection of officers of State and local governments and individuals who are significantly interested and experienced in the matters to be considered by the Council.

(b) Each member of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) may designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council in his stead.

(c) Each member of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of subsection (a) shall serve for a term of five years from the expiration of his predecessor's term; except that the members first appointed under that paragraph shall serve for terms of from one to five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, in such manner as to insure that the terms of not less than one nor more than two of them will expire in any one year.

(d) A vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment (and for the balance of the unexpired term).

(e) The Chairman of the Council shall be designated by the President.

(f) Eight members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 202. (a) The Council shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation; recommend measures to coordinate activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and private institutions and individuals relating to historic preservation; and advise on the dissemination of information pertaining to such activities;

(2) encourage, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and appropriate private agencies, public interest and participation in historic preservation;

(3) recommend the conduct of studies in such areas as the adequacy of legislative and administrative statutes and regulations pertaining to historic preservation activities of State and local governments and the effects of tax policies at all levels of government and participation in historic preservation;

(4) advise as to guidelines for the assistance of State and local governments in drafting legislation relating to historic preservation; and

(5) encourage, in cooperation with appropriate public and private agencies and institutions, training and education in the field of historic preservation.

(b) The Council shall submit annually a comprehensive report of its activities and the results of its studies to the President and the Congress and shall from time to time submit such additional and special reports as it deems advisable. Each report shall propose such legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Council, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations.

Sec. 203. The Council is authorized to secure directly from any department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this title; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality is authorized to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics to the extent permitted by law and within available funds.

Sec. 204. The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 201(a) shall serve without additional compensation. The members of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of section 201(a) shall receive \$100 per diem when engaged in the performance of the duties of the Council. All members of the Council shall receive reimbursement for necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties of the Council.

Sec. 205. (a) The Director of the National Park Service or his designee shall be the Executive Director of the Council. Financial and administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel and procurement) shall be provided the Council by the Department of the Interior, for which payments shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Council in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,* That the regulations of the Department of the Interior for the collection of indebtedness of personnel resulting from erroneous payments (5 U.S.C. 46e) shall apply to the collection of erroneous payments made to or on behalf of a Council employee, and regulations of said Secretary for the administrative control of funds (31 U.S.C. 665(g)) shall apply to appropriations of the Council: *And provided further,* That the Council shall not be required to prescribe such regulations.

(b) The Council shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out its duties, without regard to the

provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949.

(c) The Council may also procure, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the executive departments by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals.

(d) The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 201(a) shall provide the Council, on a reimbursable basis, with such facilities and services under their jurisdiction and control as may be needed by the Council to carry out its duties, to the extent that such facilities and services are requested by the Council and are otherwise available for that purpose. To the extent of available appropriations, the Council may obtain, by purchase, rental, donation, or otherwise, such additional property, facilities, and services as may be needed to carry out its duties.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. TAYLOR].

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs considered S. 3035 in detail before reporting it in an amended form. We think that this legislation is greatly needed and that, with the amendments recommended by the committee, it will serve a most useful national purpose.

S. 3035 establishes a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation. Much of the burden of preserving historic properties has been borne down through the years by private agencies and individuals, and they should be encouraged to continue this major role. It is, however, appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its program for the preservation of historic sites.

Congressional interest in protecting and preserving places of historic and national interest has long standing in the United States.

The Antiquities Act of 1906 authorized the President to establish national monuments on lands controlled by the United States. The Historic Sites Act in 1935 declared it to be a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance. This act directed the Secretary of the Interior to conduct various programs to promote historic preservation and establish the Advisory Board of National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. It was my pleasure to travel with members of this Board through Alaska last year, and I was impressed by the role which this Board is playing in the development of our national parks system.

As a further interest in preserving historic sites, Congress in 1949 chartered the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States. It operates entirely on donated funds or with donated properties.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation's interest in preserving places of historic significance has been a continuing concern of Congress. Just last year we included in the Housing and Urban Development Act a provision in urban renewal projects for the relocation of structures determined to be of historic value.

Notwithstanding the progress which has been made, most existing Federal programs are limited to properties determined to be nationally significant. Only a limited number of properties meet this standard. Many others are worthy of protection because of their historic significance at the State or regional level.

These historic places important to local communities, States and regions are also a part of the Nation's heritage and they are less immune to the forces of destruction than nationally important properties. We need an additional means for preserving historic properties without the Federal Government assuming ownership or administration of them.

The bill, if enacted as recommended by the committee, aims first, toward a more effective historic preservation program and second, at the creation of an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

To encourage historic preservation, title I authorizes the Secretary to expand and maintain a national register of properties historically or culturally significant and to grant funds to the States to prepare surveys and plans for their preservation, acquisition and development. In addition, the bill authorizes 50-50 matching grants to the States for preservation projects based on the needs revealed by the statewide survey. Matching grants will also be available to assist the National Trust in carrying its responsibilities. But no duplicatory grants are to be made where assistance is given or promised under any other Federal program.

The Advisory Council, established by title II, will also advise and report to the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation and help to encourage public interest in historic preservation. In light of the longstanding interest of the National Park Service in historic preservation, it was felt by the members of the committee that its Director should actively participate on the Advisory Council as its Executive Director.

The total authorized appropriation is \$32 million—not more than \$2 million in 1967, and \$10 million per year for the next 3 years.

The full committee considered this legislation line by line. Our record is complete and the amendments which we are recommending have been fully discussed. During our deliberations, we benefited substantially from the advice and suggestions of two of the Nation's leading authorities on historic preservation: George Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service and Gordon Gray, Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States—whom we also remember as the former president of the University of North Carolina, as Assistant Secretary of the Army and as a high-level defense adviser to

both President Truman and President Eisenhower. I remember him as a person with whom I studied law in North Carolina, took the State bar examination and later served in the State legislature.

Mr. Speaker, I think your committee has made a real contribution to the preservation of historically and culturally significant properties in recommending this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, there was no opposition to the bill (S. 3035) in the committee. It came out of the committee with a unanimous vote, and I recommend it for favorable consideration.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman's yielding, the gentleman from Black Mountain in the State of North Carolina. I wish to inquire whether the \$32 million in this time of austerity is in the budget projected and recommended by the administration.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is recommended by the administration. This is the authorization for it.

Mr. HALL. I know it is the authorization, but is it incorporated in this year's budget?

Mr. TAYLOR. The total amount to be authorized this year is \$2 million.

Mr. HALL. I understand that there is a \$10 million limitation for the next 3 years for a total of \$32 million. In the first place, I must confess I cannot understand how an advisory council can spend \$10 million a year when this is not operational funds. This is just for travel, per diem, the hiring of help and such as that well set out on pages 8 and 9 of the report.

Mr. TAYLOR. Let me state to the gentleman that the money is not to be spent by the Advisory Council. The bill sets up a program of matching grants with the States on a 50-50 basis. The money would be used to acquire historic sites to be owned and maintained by the States.

The bill provides that a State, in order to get this assistance, must set up a program and maintain it in the future at its own expense.

Mr. HALL. Has not the Congress this year just about established as a national shrine or monument almost every place a President was ever sworn in, born, or died, or any other thing that could be ascertained of national interest, without this additional Advisory Council? On page 5 of your report the statement appears that the 11-man panel now in existence is industrious and has played a vital role in the successful development of our park system. In other words, it seems to me the most of this \$32 million, as dreamed up by the predecessors provided in the Antiquities Act in acquiring historic sites have spent nothing like that amount, to say nothing of the funds that we have voted here. They have done pretty well in dreaming up historic sites, monuments, and shrines. Why do we need to perpetuate this when, with the fertility of the minds of all Members in bringing in their individual projects that we have wanted commemorated or

memorialized, action has been taken on those requests?

Mr. TAYLOR. Let me say to the gentleman that we have undertaken an effective program in preserving the sites of national significance, but there are many sites of State and local significance that have not been preserved. This is a program to encourage the States to step in and preserve those now before they are destroyed.

Mr. HALL. I know the gentleman is a firm believer in States rights. If these are vital even from a national concept of the States, why is it not the function of the various States and Commonwealths to step in and take over such sites in their own park systems? They can then memorialize, make shrines, and commemorate those places. In fact, many of them have done so.

Mr. TAYLOR. I join with the gentleman from Missouri as a believer in States rights. I also believe in cooperative programs whereby the States and the Federal Government join hands in doing a job. This is that type of program.

Mr. HALL. Does not the gentleman feel that most of the cooperation would be one sided, especially if we continue to put these projects under the Department of the Interior? I am thinking of the area where they even condemn private land for additional powerlines rather than going through the Forestry Service and areas of that kind.

We have 34 percent of the land of this Nation under the control of the Federal Government at the present time, and we are grabbing more all the time. I fail to see where this Advisory Council would be backed by the right branch of the Cabinet and, secondly, where we need additional land or where we should spend this kind of money in further perpetuity.

Mr. TAYLOR. I will say that the bill provides, in order for a State to get assistance, it has to put up half the cost of acquisition and agree to maintain the site at its own cost perpetually.

Mr. HALL. But it is not in the budget this year, as far as the gentleman knows, or in any previous year's budget?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] such time as he may consume.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 Congress declared:

It is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.

Many places of exceptional interest have been identified under this act and today compose the Registry of National Historic Landmarks. Numerous other sites, however, have been left off the list because, under the criteria used by the

advisory board to the Secretary of Interior, they are not considered of "national significance."

S. 3035 will enable the Secretary to identify sites of local, State, and regional interest as well as those considered of national significance. The bill before us this afternoon also creates an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to advise the President and Congress on matters relating to the preservation of such places.

Several months ago, I introduced a bill to designate as a national historic landmark the graves in Shiloh Cemetery, Coles County, Ill., of Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln, the father and stepmother of Abraham Lincoln. In my judgment the Lincoln graves are of sufficient historical importance and public interest to receive this designation. However, the present criteria for national historic landmarks rule out graves and birthplaces except in the case of figures of transcendent importance. Lincoln's own tomb in Springfield, Ill., has been designated a national historical landmark but so far no Federal identification of any kind has been given to the resting place of Lincoln's parents who lay not far from the Illinois farm where they spent their last years.

I support S. 3035, Mr. Speaker, in the hope that it will lead to the development of less restrictive criteria in the future. A review of the present requirements for admission to the Registry of National Historic Landmarks should be the first task of the new Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation is before us as a result of an Executive communication. The President, in his February 23 message dealing with the quality of our environment, said:

Historic preservation is the goal of citizen groups in every part of the country.

The President then recommended a program of matching grants to States and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in order to preserve buildings and sites of historic significance.

The Congress has long had an interest in the preservation of historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of people of the United States.

Present Federal programs and criteria for preservation are limited to "nationally significant" properties. Some people feel that the rapidly increasing development in urban centers of population requires the assurance that properties of local historical significance be preserved. This bill responds to that feeling.

Under the Federal criteria now in existence, very few properties meet the standard of "nationally significant." Historic places of importance to local communities, States, and regions can, in some instances, also be part of our Nation's heritage. It is these properties of local historical importance that are less

immune to the forces of destruction caused by urban renewal projects and developments of an increasing population.

S. 3035 addresses itself to them and purports to make some kind of reasonable compromise between their preservation and progress in community development.

This legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make matching-fund grants to the States for the purpose of preparing statewide comprehensive surveys and plans for the preservation of historic sites and buildings; and to establish a national register of sites, structures, and so forth, significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture.

The bill also establishes a program of matching grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States and to the individual States for the purpose of preserving properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture.

S. 3035 provides for the creation of an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to advise and report to the President and Congress on matters relating to historic preservation and measures to coordinate the efforts of Federal, State, local agencies, and private parties in preservation of historic properties.

To meet the objectives of this legislation, S. 3035 authorizes the total appropriation of \$32 million. Of this amount not more than \$2 million is authorized to be appropriated in fiscal 1967 and not more than \$10 million for each of the 3 succeeding fiscal years.

Preserving a selective worthy collection of local historic properties could insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation. I believe this to be, however, an obligation of the local communities and States. Washington cannot do everything. The Federal money barrel is not bottomless. I do not feel the Advisory Council, a national one, could possibly decide what should and should not be included. I feel the end result of this legislation would be the escalation of even the most unlikely properties of local interest into supposed historical significance. Congress would be subject to endless demands to boost the authorization ceiling and add to appropriations. The Land and Water Conservation Act does not work—neither will this.

Let us keep the hands of Washington, its resources, and its politics out of the arena of local historical interest. In short, if Jubilation T. Cornpone's birthplace is to be preserved, Dogpatch should do it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOSMER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I am surprised that this bill would be programmed for action in the light of the President's message a week ago last Thursday. I cannot think of anything less necessary than a bill of this kind at this time, when we have a war on our hands and are

trying to see some daylight with regard to critical fiscal conditions in this country.

Moreover, I do not know how much further we can go in the Congress of the United States in matching funds with the States of this Nation without matching them out of existence.

This is what we will be doing eventually if we continue this sort of thing; using matching funds to match the States out of existence.

This bill ought to be rejected out of hand.

Mr. HOSMER. I certainly agree with gentleman's recommendation, but after the history of the past few weeks of this Congress I am surprised by the gentleman's surprise that some legislation like this should be brought up.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOSMER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Do I correctly understand that the original recommendation from the Department of the Interior or the administration, or from whencesoever this monstrosity came, was a recommendation for taking over and making it applicable to the White House, to the Supreme Court Building, and to the Capitol, with their related grounds and buildings, as to whether or not they would be national historic shrines?

Mr. HOSMER. No, this did not apply to things like that, to my knowledge. I could be wrong.

Mr. HALL. It is my understanding, from reading the report, on page 7, that the committee amendment under section 107 made inapplicable the inclusion of the White House, the Supreme Court Building, and the U.S. Capitol.

Mr. HOSMER. Well, there was some question about whether the language of the bill, as proposed, would include that, but I do not believe it was a recommendation from the administration that the bill be written in such terms as that.

Mr. HALL. Certainly it is to the committee's credit that they at least made it inapplicable to the three main buildings of the tripartite branches of government, on which tens of thousands of dollars are now being spent by their private associations.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 3035, as amended.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HOSMER) there were—ayes 41, noes 31.

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the motion was rejected.

BIGHORN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, MONT., AND WYO.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2778) to provide for the establishment of the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2778

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) in order to provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the proposed Yellowtail Reservoir and lands adjacent thereto in the States of Wyoming and Montana by the people of the United States and for preservation of the scenic, scientific, and historic features contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area to comprise the area generally depicted on the drawing entitled "Proposed Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area", LNPMW-010A-BC, November 1964, which is on file in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(b) As soon as practicable after approval of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register a detailed description of the boundaries of the area which shall encompass, to the extent practicable, the lands and waters shown on the drawing referred to in subsection (a) of this section. The Secretary may subsequently make adjustments in the boundary of the area, subject to the provisions of subsection 2(b) of this Act, by publication of an amended description in the Federal Register.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or otherwise, lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the area. The Secretary is further authorized to acquire, by any of the above methods, not to exceed ten acres of land or interests therein outside of the boundaries of the area in the vicinity of Lovell, Wyoming, for development and use, pursuant to such special regulations as he may promulgate, as a visitor contact station and administrative site. In the exercise of his exchange authority the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the area and convey in exchange therefor any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the States of Montana and Wyoming which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, not withstanding any other provision of law. Property so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value: *Provided*, That the Secretary may accept cash from, or pay cash to, the grantor in such an exchange in order to equalize the values of the properties exchanged. Any property or interest therein owned by the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or any political subdivision thereof within the recreation area may be acquired only by donation.

(b) No part of the tribal mountain lands or any other lands of the Crow Indian Tribe of Montana shall be included within the recreation area unless requested by the council of the tribe. The Indian lands so included may be developed and administered in accordance with the laws and rules applicable to the recreation area, subject to any limitation specified by the tribal council and approved by the Secretary.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or of any other law, the Crow Indian Tribe shall be permitted to develop and operate water-based recreational facilities, including landing ramps, boat-houses, and fishing facilities, along that part of the shoreline of Yellowtail Reservoir which is adjacent to lands comprising the Crow Indian Reservation. Any such part so developed shall be administered in accordance with the laws and rules applicable to the recreation area, subject to any limitations specified by the tribal council and approved by the Secretary. Any revenues resulting

from the operation of such facilities may be retained by the Crow Indian Tribe.

(2) As used in this subsection, the term "shoreline" means that land which borders both Yellowtail Reservoir and the exterior boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation, together with that part of the reservoir necessary to the development of the facilities referred to in this subsection.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall coordinate administration of the recreation area with the other purposes of the Yellowtail Reservoir project so that it will in his judgment best provide (1) for public outdoor recreation benefits, (2) for conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment, and (3) for management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources in a manner that promotes, or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment.

(b) In the administration of the area for the purposes of this Act, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities relating to areas administered and supervised by the Secretary through the National Park Service and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in accordance with the appropriate laws of the United States and of the States of Montana or Wyoming to the extent applicable, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish or wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment, and except that nothing in this section shall impair the rights under other law of the Crow Tribe and its members to hunt and fish on lands of the Crow Tribe that are included in the recreation area, or the rights of the members of the Crow Tribe to hunt and fish under section 2(d) of the Act of July 15, 1958. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the Montana Fish and Game Department or the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission.

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$355,000 for the acquisition of land and interests in land pursuant to this Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. BATTIN].

Mr. BATTIN. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us is a bill to create the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, which includes the property around the Yellowtail Reservoir in Montana. The Yellowtail Dam was constructed, and at the present time is backing water up some 71 miles through Montana and the State of Wyoming.

The bill calls for an authorization of \$355,000 to acquire some additional land. Most of the property presently is owned by the Federal Government and the

ance, there is no question but that free Asians can capitalize on the opportunity to speed their own development and create their own resources necessary to cope with the great and more promising tasks of human progress.

The formation by Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand of the Association for southeast Asia, the participation of 19 Asian and Pacific nations and the United States in the \$1 billion Asian Development Bank, and the new broad alliance of nine nations—ASPAC—ranging from New Zealand to Japan, demonstrate the emergence of a new Asian cooperativeness. This is a meaningful pattern of cooperation and deserves the serious consideration and encouragement of all thoughtful and responsible Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful these new signs point to bringing nearer a political solution to the Vietnam conflict and a new era for American diplomacy in the Pacific and Asia.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. CONTE (at the request of Mr. CONABLE), for 15 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RANDALL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RESNICK (at the request of Mr. DINGELL), for 5 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FEIGHAN (at the request of Mr. DINGELL), for 10 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. McDOWELL (at the request of Mr. DINGELL), for 10 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. BROOKS to extend his remarks and include a speech by the Postmaster General.

Mr. ZABLOCKI and to include extraneous matter.

All Members who spoke on Resolution 1308, to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MARSH to revise and extend remarks made in Committee of the Whole today on H.R. 15111 and include extraneous material.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. CONABLE), and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FINO.

Mr. GURNEY.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. DINGELL) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FRASER.

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLISON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following days present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On September 27, 1966:

H.J. Res. 688. Joint resolution to give effect to the Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Character, approved at Beirut in 1948.

On September 28, 1966:

H.R. 483. An act to amend section 2056 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the effect of disclaimers on the allowance of the marital deduction for estate tax purposes, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7546. An act for the relief of Gilmour C. MacDonald, colonel, U.S. Air Force (retired);

H.R. 11253. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States situated in the State of Pennsylvania; and

H.R. 15510. An act to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to hold prepayments made to the Secretary by loan borrowers and transmit them to the holder of the note in installments as they become due.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), the House, under its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 29, 1966, at 10 o'clock a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and reference as follows:

2757. A letter from the Secretary, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting a report of the amount of Export-Import Bank insurance and guarantees issued in connection with U.S. exports to Yugoslavia for the month of August 1966, not previously reported, pursuant to the provisions of title III of the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1966, and to the Presidential Determination of February 4, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2758. A letter from the Acting Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting a report on claims settled during the period September 1, 1965, through August 31, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 88-558; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2759. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of claims of employees for damage to or loss of personal property sustained by them incident to their service which were settled during fiscal year 1966, pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 240-242; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2760. A letter from the national corporation agent, Legion of Valor of the United States of America, Inc., transmitting a copy of the financial statement of the Legion of Valor of the United States of America, Inc., covering the period August 1, 1965—July 31, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 84-224; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. YOUNG: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1032. Resolution providing for the consideration of S. 3035, an act to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2090). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PEPPER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1033. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 17899, a bill to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory authority of Federal agencies over insured banks and insured savings and loan associations, to increase the maximum amount of insured accounts or deposits to \$15,000, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2091). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 15699. A bill relating to national observances and holidays, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2105). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EDMONDSON: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 1674. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make disposition of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2140). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WRIGHT: Committee on Public Works. S. 1861. An act to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster; with amendment (Rept. No. 2141). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CELLER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2070. An act to provide for holding terms of the U.S. District Court for the District of South Dakota at Rapid City. (Rept. No. 2142). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2770. An act to control the use of the design of the great seal of the United States and of the seal of the President of the United States; with amendment (Rept. No. 2143). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 3433. An act to make it a criminal offense to steal, embezzle, or otherwise unlawfully take property from a pipeline, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2144). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOLIFIELD: Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. H.R. 17558. A bill to amend Public Law 89-428 to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to enter into a cooperative arrangement for a large-scale combination nuclear power-desalting project, and appropriations therefor, in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (Rept. No. 2145). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1035. Resolution providing for the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 108, joint resolution to amend the joint resolution providing for membership of the United States in the Pan American Institute of Geography and History to authorize appropriations therefor (Rept. No. 2146). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1036. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 17607, a bill to suspend the investment

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CELLER: Strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 3488 and insert in lieu thereof the text of House Joint Resolution 1163, as passed.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the preamble.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CELLER: Strike out the preamble of S. 3488 and insert in lieu thereof the preamble of H.J. Res. 1163, as passed.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1163) was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the joint resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS WEEK AND FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I take this time in order to ask the distinguished majority whip if the gentleman is in a position to announce the program for next week?

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, in response to the inquiry of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES], the program for next week is as follows:

MONDAY

Monday is District day. However, there are no bills scheduled for consideration under the District day rule.

However, there is scheduled a bill for consideration, the bill S. 3035 providing for the preservation of historic properties under an open rule, with 1 hour of debate, making in order the consideration of the committee substitute.

Also on Monday there is scheduled for consideration S. 3423, legislation providing for the Wolf Trap Farm Park, Fairfax County, Va., under an open rule with 1 hour of debate.

TUESDAY AND THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK

For Tuesday and the balance of the week there will, first, be the call of the Private Calendar.

Also: H.R. 51: Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore—open rule, 2 hours' debate. H.R. 12047: Internal Security Act amendments—open rule, 2 hours' debate. House Resolution 1013: Creating a Permanent Select Committee on Standards and Conduct. H.R. 13447: Preservation of estuarine areas. S. 3708: Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966—open rule, 6 hours' debate, making in order to consider committee substitute for purpose of amendment.

ROLLCALL VOTES ON WEDNESDAY TO GO OVER UNTIL THURSDAY

Also, Mr. Speaker, if there are any rollcall votes on Wednesday, which is Columbus Day, and if any measure develops requiring a record vote, such votes will go over until the session on Thursday.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Louisiana if there is any announcement to be made, however, for the balance of this week?

Mr. BOGGS. For this week?

Mr. Speaker, if the distinguished gentleman from Arizona will yield further, we propose to take up the one remaining bill, on which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] will call up the rule just as soon as we have completed the announcement of this program, and that will conclude the business for this week.

ADJOURNMENT OVER TO MONDAY OF NEXT WEEK

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next at 12 noon, October 10, 1966.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH BUSINESS IN ORDER UNDER THE CALENDAR WEDNESDAY RULE

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

ROLLCALL VOTES ON WEDNESDAY EXCEPT FOR PROCEDURAL VOTES AND QUORUM CALLS TO GO OVER UNTIL THURSDAY NEXT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I now ask unanimous consent that any rollcall votes that may develop on Wednesday next, except rollcall votes on procedural matters and, of course, quorum calls, go over until the following day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

TO AUTHORIZE THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL TO REMODEL THE EXISTING STRUCTURES OF THE U.S. BOTANIC GARDEN FOR USE AS A VISITORS' CENTER

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up the resolution (H. Res. 979) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 979

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 14604) to authorize the Architect of the Capitol to remodel the existing structures of the United States Botanic Garden for use as a visitors' center. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Works, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANDERSON], and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. This rule, Mr. Speaker, provides for the consideration of a bill to study the location and type and desirability and necessity for what is known as the proposed Visitors' Center. The object of it is to provide for accommodations so that the thousands of visitors who come to Washington almost daily in the year may have some place where they may go and meet friends, have accommodations, or just to visit, and maybe to spend a little time in mapping out their program for their visit.

The bill as drafted originally provided that that should be done under the architect by converting the old Botanical Gardens at the bottom of the Capitol Hill into the Visitors' Center. The Committee on Public Works, after considering the matter, concluded that the better procedure and the wiser procedure was to have a commission of citizens who are familiar with this, and the necessity for it, who would select a site, the plans, and so forth, and this would be in the nature of a study commission.

That is the bill with the committee amendment, that will be presented. I think it is generally considered as a very desirable thing to do. I know of no objection to the rule or to the bill, and when the gentleman from Indiana gets through I will move the previous question.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL]?

The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. POWELL, PERKINS, BRADEMANS, SCOTT, CAREY, WILLIAM D. FORD, MEEDS, SCHEUER, GOODELL, ASHBROOK, and BELL.

STRENGTHENING THE REGULATORY AND SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES OVER INSURED BANKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New Jersey has just advised me that two of the conferees on the bill (S. 3158) to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory authority of Federal agencies over insured banks and insured savings and loan associations, will not be able to be here tomorrow when we expect to meet.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. FINO] and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mrs. DWYER] be excused, and that the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALPERN] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HARVEY] be appointed as conferees in their place.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees in lieu of those excused: Mr. HALPERN and Mr. HARVEY of Michigan.

FOOD FOR PEACE BILL

Mr. OLSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. OLSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, in this morning's mail I received a very unusual letter that I would like to share with my colleagues.

Of course, I do not have very many constituents in India so that that in itself is unusual.

The letter in part reads as follows:

I am still a permanent resident of your district since I am a student and keep my permanent address at Route 2, Clara City, Minnesota.

This morning's papers here in Calcutta have in them the news that the House has voted to instruct its conferees in the House-Senate conference committee on the Food for Peace Bill. I don't know how you voted on this matter, but I want you to use all of your vote power and persuasiveness to get your fellow representatives to change their stand on this issue.

The news to India is clear—and it's already on the front page—India will have to compromise its sovereignty over its foreign policy and trading freedom, in order to get America's wheat. This is exactly the kind of pressure that is making Indians our enemies faster than friends. They are most sensitive to pressure over Public Law 489 and other aid and every Indian who can read knows that India needs foreign exchange desperately.

Please don't let this mistake be voted into law. It would truly be a black day for U.S.-Indian relations.

Mr. Speaker, the House knows how I voted on this issue. I voted as I did—against instructing the conferees to do what this young man is objecting to—for precisely the reasons he states in his letter.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

FILING OF ADDITIONAL VIEWS ON H.R. 17239—ELECTION CONTESTS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that certain members of the Committee on House Administration, have until midnight, October 11, 1966, to file additional views to be printed as part 2 of House Report No. 2199 on the bill H.R. 17239, "to limit contests of elections of Members of the House of Representatives to contests brought by candidates whose names appear on the official ballots."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

ESTABLISHING A PROGRAM FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 1032) providing for consideration of S. 3035, a bill to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1032

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3035) to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute now printed in the bill and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the five-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman

from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN], pending which I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1032 provides for consideration of S. 3035, a bill to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes. The resolution provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate, making it in order to consider the committee substitute as an original bill for the purpose of amendment.

The purpose of S. 3035 is threefold: First, to strengthen and expand the work being done under section 2(b) of the act of 1935 and to establish a national register of sites, structures, and the like which are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture; second, to encourage local, regional, State, and National interest in the protection of such properties; and third, to establish an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation charged with the duties of advising the President and the Congress on matters relating to preservation of such properties, recommending measures to coordinate public and private preservation efforts, and reviewing plans for Federal undertakings and the undertakings of others involving Federal assistance or requiring a Federal license which affects sites, structures, and the like listed in the national register referred to above.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 1032, in order that S. 3035 may be considered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN].

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Texas has stated, House Resolution 1032 permits the consideration of S. 3035, the bill to establish a program for the preservation of historic structures throughout the Nation, under an open rule with 1 hour of general debate, making it in order to consider the committee substitute as an original bill for the purposes of amendment under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. Speaker, this piece of legislation will fill a national need in the program of historic preservation currently being undertaken at the Federal, State, and local levels throughout the Nation.

The Federal program provides assistance in historic preservation where the historic property is determined to be of "national significance." Only a limited number of properties can meet this standard; however, there are many, many more properties worthy of protection because of their historic architectural or cultural significance in the State or in the local community where they are found.

Unfortunately, in the commendable drive for urban renewal and the improvement of our cities, such valued properties all too often are destroyed before local civic groups can identify them and move to preserve them. It is important therefore that they be brought to light and that attention be focused on their significance. Only then can a

meaningful balance be struck between the preservation of these significant elements of our rich heritage and the new construction which must be taken to meet the needs of our evergrowing communities across our land.

Mr. Speaker, this is the aim of S. 3035. The bill provides \$2 million for fiscal year 1967, and \$10 million for each of 1968, 1969, and 1970. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make matching fund grants to the State for the purpose of preparing statewide studies and plans for the preservation of historic sites and buildings. Federal grants may not exceed more than 50 percent of the cost involved in such surveys.

The bill creates an Advisory Council of Historic Preservation which will advise and report to the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation, and recommend measures to coordinate programs at the Federal, State, and local levels.

The Council will be composed of 7 ex-officio members—the Secretaries of Interior, Housing, and Urban Development, Commerce, Treasury, the Administrator of the Government Services Administration, the Attorney General, and the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation—and 10 other members appointed by the President, interested and knowledgeable in the field, who will give special attention to the interests of State and local communities.

To assist in protecting valued sites and properties, the bill authorized the Secretary of the Interior to maintain a register of areas, structures, and objects which have significant historical, architectural, and cultural significance. This register will consist of places of local, State, and regional, as well as national, significance, and will serve as a convenient guide for properties that should be preserved for future generations.

As I stated earlier, Mr. Speaker, the bill seeks to fill the gap in protecting properties of significance in our heritage which are not of national significance and therefore not currently protected under Federal Law.

In the 190 years since the United States declared itself an independent Nation, this country has seen many changes. Economic and social progress in this country has surpassed anything known in the history of man, so that today, the United States is a leader in the world community.

We have grown through the application of technology from an agricultural to a largely urban and industrial society. We are now making great strides in the fields of transportation, removal of urban blight, and beautification.

But along with a feeling of pride for these accomplishments our people have become aware of the need to save the important examples of periods in our history which are landmarks along the way to greatness. Through neglect and indifference, we have already lost historic buildings and sites by the hundreds. Urban expansion, highway construction, commercial and industrial development, new real estate subdivisions, and all the pressures of population, traffic, and new construction take a frightening toll from

the steadily diminishing supply of authentic historic American architecture.

Other nations, older than we, have applied their industry and talent to the preservation of their historic heritage. Great Britain, Sweden, France, the Netherlands, and Japan all have effective laws that reflect a world-wide interest in historic preservation. Keeping a historic neighborhood, a fine old street of houses, a village green, a colorful marketplace, or a courthouse square has caused many States and local governments to embark on programs of historic and architectural preservation.

With so many of our buildings and districts already gone, we must, as a Nation mindful of its past, renew and strengthen our efforts for historic preservation by bringing together creatively all levels of government and the efforts of private organizations and individuals. Each section of our country has some part of its proud past to look back on.

To meet the challenge of today we need a broad program. S. 3035 provides the basis for such a program by encouraging preservation at the city, county, and State levels of government, and through private individuals and institutions. It will do so through a matching grant program for historic surveys and rehabilitation of sites and buildings.

The bill is necessary. It has been estimated that all the cities and towns of the United States will be rebuilt within the next 40 years. Unless we act soon with effective identification and preservation at all levels, our rich heritage may be swept away.

Achieving the objective of this bill has a very positive aspect: Preservation will add to civic pride; it provides important elements of beauty and harmony for townscapes; it adds to educational resources for our children; it nourishes deeper patriotism; and it contributes economic benefits through an incentive for private renewal and as an attraction for visitors.

The legislation has the support of the President, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which is the foremost private organization in the field. It is supported by the National League of Cities and various State and county historical associations. The bill adopts recommendations made by a special committee under the auspices of the U.S. conference of mayors. The bill is an important step in the effort to preserve our heritage—a step we should take now.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the rule, and I urge that it be adopted.

I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from the State of Washington [Mrs. MAY] be permitted to revise and extend her remarks immediately after mine.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. MAY] may revise and extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3035, the preservation of historic properties bill. This morning I received a telegram from the Governor of the State of Washington, Daniel J. Evans. In urging support for this bill, Governor Evans had this to say:

This measure would be of great assistance to the State in helping to provide necessary funds to preserve for the public landmarks of historical significance to the State. Such preservation has widespread acceptance by the people of Washington and was specifically recommended by the statewide design for Washington conference held last year.

I sincerely hope that the House will act favorably on this legislation today.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WOLF TRAP FARM PARK, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1022 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1022

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3423) to provide for the establishment of the Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Virginia, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this is what is known as the Wolf Trap Farm donation bill. It was up on suspension, and on a rollcall vote it failed to get a two-thirds vote by about 4 or 5 votes. I do not know why there should have been any objection to it, except that it is so unusual for the Government to be on the receiving end of expenditures rather than on the paying end.

In this case Mrs. Jouett Shouse, who owns this very valuable property, had made an offer and placed certain funds in escrow subject to the passage of this bill. She offers to donate to the Government, to be operated by the Park Service, something like 100 acres of very valuable suburban land in Fairfax County, in close proximity to the Capital. It would be used as a public park. She also offers to donate as much as \$1,750,000 for

the erection of an auditorium which would be used, among other purposes, for a museum of fine arts.

This is confined to future purchases by the Government of land not exceeding some 40 acres. The only authorization in the bill is for \$600,000.

It is a very desirable piece of property for public use and a very generous offer. I hope very much that the rule will be adopted and that the bill will be passed. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Virginia has stated, House Resolution 1022 permits the consideration of S. 3423, the bill to provide for the establishment and administration of the Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Va., as a unit of the National Capital parks system, under an open rule with 1 hour of general debate.

Mr. Speaker, two adjacent properties in Fairfax County, Va., have been offered to the United States by their owners. The deeds are currently in escrow and are to be turned over to the United States upon enactment of the present legislation. Mrs. Jouett Shouse owns the 58-acre Wolf Farm, the adjoining 38-acre tract is owned by the American Symphony Orchestra League. It is contemplated that the land together with several adjacent pieces of property, will be maintained as a park.

Additionally, Mrs. Shouse has offered to donate up to \$1,750,000 for the construction of an auditorium in the park suitable for concerts and plays. While picnic and other recreational facilities will be provided, the principal purpose will be concerts and theatrical productions in the auditorium.

Several other small parcels of land adjacent to the 96 acres to be donated are to be purchased to complete the proposed park. Its final size will be approximately 145 acres.

The bill authorized \$600,000 to purchase the remaining land and for development. Annual administrative costs are estimated at \$82,000.

The Department of the Interior supports the bill. There are no minority views expressed.

Mr. Speaker, this bill was on the Suspension Calendar on September 19. It failed of receiving the necessary two-thirds margin by some 10 or 15 votes at that time. Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the rule, and I urge its adoption.

As to the bill itself, I believe that it is a good piece of legislation. For a very small Federal expenditure, a new park will be created in the Washington metropolitan area. Its purpose will be to provide a setting for cultural presentations for the general public. I believe the legislation deserves the support of the Members of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHING A PROGRAM FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3035) to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 3035, with Mr. Young in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN] will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN].

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Chairman, with full realization of the many problems still before Members of the Congress, I shall try to be as brief as possible, because this bill was discussed at some length when it was considered under suspension of the rules procedure on September 10.

The bill is designed in essence to do two things.

It will institute a program to encourage the States and local communities and others to preserve their historically and architecturally significant buildings and sites, by offering them up to 50 percent of the cost of acquiring, rehabilitating, and reconstructing such sites and buildings, on condition that they raise the remainder of the necessary money elsewhere and that they agree to assume all the maintenance costs.

Second, the program would be re-enforced by providing that no Federal agency may make money available under other Federal programs, such as urban renewal, which will affect a historically significant structure until account has been taken of these effects and until opportunity has been given the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which the bill sets up, to comment on the plan.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that all of us have had experience in this House of being pressed by people back home to get a bill passed to preserve something of great historical moment to our own communities or to our own districts.

Someone once said that history in place is the important thing, and too often, in many of our areas throughout

the country, we think of history as something that happened someplace else.

When a Member introduces a bill to preserve a historic area or place, I might mention the Alamo as an example—that bill is in competition at the national level with sites of so-called national significance.

Why should a community where the people have reverence for a historical site, which means an enormous amount to that community, be thrown into the pot to compete against Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, and all the other great figures whose footsteps through time apparently have created what we call national significance?

I believe the passage of this bill will be very helpful to Members of Congress. It will, in a sense, take the "heat" off of them.

If a locality or an area wishes to preserve a historic site, instead of the Federal Government picking up the whole tab they will have an opportunity to go to this Council to win support for half of the cost, and they will assume the other half plus the maintenance costs. I believe that will help to enshrine the particular area or site or building in the hearts of the people of the community.

This is a sensible bill, with a sensible approach. It is a much better way of doing things.

I know our Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs each year is confronted with a large number of individual projects such as these. We are put in a position of considering them against projects of tremendous importance. Let us say there is one at Utica, N.Y., or Scranton, Pa., or wherever it may be. That may be ruled out by the Federal Advisory Board because it is not of national significance.

I mentioned the Alamo a moment ago. Of course, so long as there is a Texan around the memory of the Alamo will be green indeed. But the point is that under the yardstick we are using now, if the people interested in the Alamo came to the Congress of the United States they would be in competition with other memorials in cities already crowded with memorials, with the Lincolns, the Jeffersons, and the Washingtons.

So I think what we are doing here is going into a partnership, in a sense, with the people across the land. I believe we are going to preserve in this way things that will mean more to the people in a particular area than we realize.

Mr. Chairman, the total cost of this measure over a 4-year period will be \$32 million. Two million dollars of that would be available in this fiscal year. By doing this we have an opportunity to find out how well the program works. If it does not work, then we can cut it off. If it works—and I am convinced it will—we can expand it as we see fit.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'BRIEN. Gladly.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to pay tribute to the gentleman from New York for his appreciation of this problem and the construction solution he proposes in this measure. I know

he recognizes that there is a certain element of local pride in the background of historical importance that people can attach to their areas legitimately. However, if their pride is such that they wish to develop it further so that it will be appreciated and recognized by others, then you have laid the foundation for them to go forward in a helpful partnership with the Federal Government. I would say that this legislation provides another very important landmark in the distinguished career of the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN]. As a colleague from the same State, I would like to say that we are going to miss the type of leadership in these matters which the gentleman from New York has so wonderfully provided. I am glad this particular measure does come before the House while he is providing leadership in this great Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and while he is still a beloved and active Member of this House. If this proposal is accepted in the spirit in which it is presented, we are going to help build the heritage of this Nation so that it can be better appreciated by generations to come and perhaps inspire them to do something worthy of being remembered.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to congratulate the gentleman from New York from the bottom of my heart and to express my admiration for his service to our Nation and his great capacity for personal friendship to which his colleagues will attest.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from New York yield to me?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I am glad to yield to the Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I join with my friend from New York [Mr. PIRNIE] in the remarks he has just made about the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN]. The gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN] has served in this body with outstanding ability and great courage. He is a man who has devoted his great talents to the public service of his district, his State, and our country. In the years that I have served in this body he has been one of the most effective Members of this body, always thinking along constructive lines. He is one who thought of the Nation as a whole and was not actuated by sectionalism or parochialism. He has recognized that this is a great Nation. When he came here this Nation comprised 48 States. It now comprises 50 States as a result of his vision, his ability, and his courage.

Mr. Chairman, we are going to miss the gentleman from New York. If I had known he was going to retire, I would have tried to stop him, using all of the persuasion within my power, not because of party politics but because of the man involved. He has enriched the legislative history of our country by his service in this body. The contributions made by LEO O'BRIEN will always occupy prominent pages in the legislative history of our country. What he has done for the people of Hawaii and Alaska and what he has done for the people of Puerto Rico and other integral parts of our

country—I do not like to use the word "possession" but, rather, integral parts of our country—what he has done in strengthening the family life of our country are all heritages that he can look back upon in the years that lie ahead of him. He can take great credit from these actions on his part, because they mark him as one of the ablest and at the same time one of the most beloved Members of the Congress of the United States. His personality, his understanding mind, his beautiful outlook on life are all marks of his great character. The people of his district are justified in feeling proud of the wonderful service he has given to them and to the people of our country who are richly indebted to our dear friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN].

This bill, Mr. Chairman, is another illustration of that. This is a bill that means so much for preserving the historic sites of our country.

It is valuable not only to those of this generation, but generations yet to come in what it means not only on the national level, but on the State level. This is a bill that is going to preserve these historical sites and make them an inspiration to the youth of America for countless generations to come.

So I join with my colleagues in honoring the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN].

I join with the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN] in urging the passage of this bill.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, I want to join with the Speaker, and with our mutual friend from New York [Mr. PIRNIE] in the sincere expressions of appreciation they have paid to Mr. LEO O'BRIEN.

It has been my privilege to serve for 16 years on the Interior Committee with LEO O'BRIEN, and to have worked with him, to have watched him operate, and I think I know what is in the man's heart and in his mind.

He has helped in promoting not only the committee work, but the work on the floor of the House, as he is doing today, in bringing about passage of legislation that has made this a better country in which to live, and has expanded the country in which we are living to include both Alaska and Hawaii.

I want to congratulate you, LEO, and wish you and Mabel the very best of everything in the years ahead and I want you to know you will both be sorely missed around the Halls on Capitol Hill. Thank you.

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the Speaker in the sentiments expressed to LEO O'BRIEN on this occasion.

It has been my privilege to have served in this House with LEO O'BRIEN. As our beloved Speaker says, we are going to miss him.

So, LEO, all I can say to you is that I hope you have God's blessings in full measure and good health, and may all your desires in retirement be fulfilled.

My best wishes to you and your family. Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I yield.

Mr. WIDNALL. I, too, would like to add a word about your career, and your service in the Congress. You have truly been a kind and fine man, and one of whom we are all proud to be a colleague and a friend. Our Speaker has so ably said what is in the hearts of all of us, I am sure. I know that your association here in the House, your leadership and your example, have been something that has enriched the life of each Member who has had the privilege to serve with you.

I particularly remember how you worked for statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, and the fact that it was not an easy journey. The bills were pending for a long time and there was major opposition. It was largely because of your own dedication and your own competence and your belief in their rightful place in our Nation as a State that admission was approved.

It was largely the result of your own efforts and your own hard work that these two stars were added to our flag and maintained our healthy growth and helped to maintain our position as leader of the free world.

I wish you well in the years ahead. I know that you will continue to serve in the best interests of the people of our country just as you have to date. Good luck and Godspeed in the years ahead.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the Speaker, and those of the previous speakers, in commenting on LEO O'BRIEN so highly. I would like to go on record and point out how the Philadelphia delegation feels about this gentleman.

I would like to indicate to him that we respect him because of his integrity, rectitude and unswerving loyalty to his friends and the Members of this House.

LEO, may God bless you—and have a long, pleasant life ahead of you.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to add my comments in wishing LEO O'BRIEN the best of everything. In serving on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and on the Subcommittee on Health and Safety, I have learned to know LEO O'BRIEN very well. His face always lights up when he speaks of his work, and of his colleagues, but a very particular glitter comes into his eyes when he speaks of his grandson, the little baseball pitcher. All that adds to the human interest of LEO O'BRIEN.

We regret that he will retire, but we envy him in what we know will be an enjoyable time for him, and also the

pleasant associations that will again be rekindled back home.

So, LEO, I am sure the members on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce would be in league with the idea of wishing you well. I am sure that I am extending the wishes of both sides of the aisle in wishing you the best.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, first I would like to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to LEO O'BRIEN. It has been my good fortune to be a member of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs ever since LEO came to Congress.

As our distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives has said, our colleague from New York, LEO O'BRIEN, has contributed greatly to the legislation that our committee has considered. That committee over the years has turned out somewhere between 20 and 25 percent of all the major legislation passed by the Congress. A great deal of that legislation has the mark of LEO O'BRIEN upon it.

To give you some idea of the character of this gentleman, I think people should recognize the fact that he was appointed to the Puerto Rican Status Commission representing the people on his side of the aisle. He was very faithful in his attendance at the meetings of the Commission. When he started his study, I believe it would be fair to say that he, in his own mind, was about convinced the Commonwealth status was something that would have to be improved as a step forward for Puerto Rico. But after LEO O'BRIEN studied the problems of Puerto Rico for 2 years, he became a true statesman—because he had the courage to change his position. After the Status Commission report was filed, he was the first person to come forward with a bill advocating statehood for Puerto Rico saying that this is the only method by which the people of Puerto Rico could attain full stature as American citizens.

LEO O'BRIEN is owed a debt of gratitude not only by the people of Puerto Rico but by the people of our new States of Hawaii and Alaska as well, by the people of his district, and all of the people of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, the legislation we have before us is to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the United States.

This bill is before us as the result of an executive communication.

The President, in his February 23 message dealing with the quality of our environment, said: "Historic preservation is the goal of citizens groups in every part of the country."

The President then recommended a program of matching grants to the States and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in order to preserve buildings and sites of historic significance.

The Congress has long had an interest in the preservation of historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.

In spite of the numerous laws enacted by Congress to provide for the preservation of places of historic and national interest, our program has fallen short of its goals. We are, by this legislation, reevaluating the program for the preservation of historic properties.

This reevaluation is necessary because the present Federal programs and criteria for preservation are limited to "nationally significant" properties. The increasing redevelopment in our urban centers of population requires the assurance that properties of historical significance be preserved.

By this bill we are making it possible to preserve history in place.

Actually, under the Federal criteria now in existence, very few properties meet the standard of "nationally significant." Historic places of importance to local communities, States, and regions are also part of our Nation's heritage. It is these properties of local historic importance that are less immune to the forces of destruction caused by urban renewal projects and developments of an increasing population.

The bill, S. 3035, is the most effective preservation program which the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs felt possible in keeping with progress in community development.

This legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make matching fund grants to the States for the purpose of preparing statewide comprehensive surveys and plans for the preservation of historic sites and buildings; and to establish a national register of sites, structures, and so forth, significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture.

The bill also establishes a program of matching grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States and to the individual States for the purpose of preserving properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture.

S. 3035 provides for the creation of an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, to advise and report to the President and Congress on matters relating to historic preservation and measures to coordinate the efforts of Federal, State, local agencies, and private parties in these undertakings.

To meet the objectives of this legislation S. 3035 authorizes the total appropriation of \$32 million. Of this amount not more than \$2 million is authorized to be appropriated in fiscal 1967 and not more than \$10 million for each of the 3 succeeding fiscal years.

Mr. Chairman, the foundation of our national heritage is the historic and cultural properties throughout our land. In preserving these properties we will insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation.

One of the provisions of the bill which I think is of great significance is found in section 107. That section reads as follows:

SEC. 107. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be applicable to the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building

and its grounds, or the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds.

Many people who were in favor of this legislation were fearful that if we passed a bill without such a provision as is now contained in section 107, the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States would busy itself not only with the things which the committee intended but also busy itself with the White House, the Supreme Court, and the Capitol. We have taken care of that objection by section 107 of the bill, and I urge adoption and passage of S. 3035.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WIDNALL].

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, I support S. 3035. The bill is concerned, and vitally so, with preserving the history and culture of our country. I had the honor of serving as a part of the Special Committee on Historic Preservation headed by former Congressman Albert Rains, of Alabama. The recommendations of that committee formed the basis of much that is in this bill.

The outcome of the committee's studies was a book called "With Heritage So Rich," copies of which I have made available to many of the interested Members of the House. In photograph and print, this book tells a most eloquent story. To stress the needs of historic preservation at this time, therefore, would be to belabor a point that has been well and better made.

I am proud to have played a part in proposing legislation in behalf of the Special Committee on Historic Preservation. Nothing has been so in need of immediate attention as have the buildings, architecture, and culture of our American past. The bill before you seeks to strengthen the work that has been done and considerably amplify it. S. 3035 contains portions of H.R. 13790 and H.R. 13792 which I introduced in the House as well as H.R. 13491 introduced by Chairman ASPINALL and H.R. 13716 introduced by Mr. SAYLOR. Other and similar bills have been introduced by Mr. FULTON and Mr. BLATNIK. All these bills have the same objective and to a large extent would utilize the same means. This is a nonpartisan bill which has had support from both sides of the political aisle.

What the Special Committee on Historic Preservation intended in its recommendations was to provide an opportunity for the Government to coordinate activities affecting historic preservation. We found that all too often it was not a lack of desire to preserve historic properties that was causing their loss to posterity. Rather, it was simply a lack of knowledge. The Government departments in many cases need to know what other departments are doing and not just in the field of historic preservation.

I believe that the members of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee were concerned, and properly so, that no individual profit unduly from historic preservation, particularly when enjoying the benefit of a Government subsidy. The same problem, in a slightly different phase of the same historic preservation,

field, has concerned the Housing Subcommittee in considering similar legislation.

However, it was the belief of the Special Committee on Historic Preservation that ample administrative regulations could be used to insure that no undue profit was taken. Also, the Special Committee on Historic Preservation wanted to insure that the burden of historic preservation remain as much as possible in private hands. To cite an example of this at work, I refer you to the Society Hill area of Philadelphia where the local public agency has undertaken as part of its duties under urban renewal a considerable historic preservation operation. The local public agency bought up a number of historic structures in badly dilapidated condition. The cost was around \$8,000 a structure. For this price or a little under it, the agency sold the properties to wealthy individuals who have since spent roughly 10 times the purchase price to rehabilitate the properties.

Without the aid of the Government, it is doubtful if these individuals could have been interested in undertaking the restoration work. For every dollar of Government money invested in the Society Hill area, however, there was an additional \$10 of private capital invested in the cause of historic preservation. Incidentally, but very capably, such investment speeded the rehabilitation of a badly rundown area of Philadelphia. As a number of individuals there served the Government and the cause of historic preservation, so can such services be channeled into further assistance in projects yet to come. The Special Committee on Historic Preservation felt that the Government departments in this field would be sufficiently alert to eliminate or keep any commercial benefit that might arise within reasonable bounds.

To cite another example close by, had not the National Trust for Historic Preservation acquired and maintained Decatur House on the corner of Lafayette Square across from the White House, it is very likely that the historic structures about the square would not today provide the pleasing facade that enables us to remember a bygone and historic age. Decatur House was, is, and remains an anchor for the history with which Lafayette Square is endowed.

As to the use of funds by the National Trust for Historic Preservation for educational purposes, I would like to see more of this type of work done. Our greatest foe in the field of historic preservation is ignorance. Anything that can be done to eliminate that ignorance will benefit the preservation of our national heritage.

Once again, Mr. Chairman, let me assure you and other Members of the House that anything that leads to the enactment of legislation in this field of historic preservation will be beneficial. Our work, however, has just begun. There is much left to do if we are to keep faith with both our ancestry and posterity.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIDNALL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation and I commend both the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from New Jersey for their remarks. I should like to associate myself with their remarks.

Mr. Chairman, S. 3035 is a bill designed to enhance historic preservation at the State and local level. I rise in strong support of its passage. It establishes a program of matching grants to help local and State interests to acquire, rehabilitate, and reconstruct properties of regional, State, or local significance when the necessary funds are not available elsewhere. Matching assistance will also be available to help the congressionally chartered National Trust for Historic Preservation in carrying out its responsibilities.

When the committee considered this legislation, no one appeared in opposition to it. Similar legislation was introduced by Members from both sides of the aisle and I certainly want to point out the constructive role which our colleague from New Jersey [Mr. WIDNALL] has played in bringing this matter to the attention of the House. He and our former colleague from Alabama, Mr. Rains, worked very closely with the U.S. conference of mayors on this matter of historic preservation as members of the Special Committee on Historic Preservation which prepared an excellent report entitled "With Heritage So Rich."

Certainly, the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN], and the gentleman from Pennsylvania are deserving of our highest commendation for their leadership in bringing the most important piece of legislation to the House for acceptance and passage.

The preservation of these historic properties is very vital. With the constant pressures and competition for acquiring the material things in life, it is heartening to know that the busy Members of Congress are taking the time to preserve a part of our heritage. This is, indeed, a "historic" day.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KUNKEL].

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill and I wish to associate myself with the remarks made by the gentleman from New York, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the gentleman from New Jersey. I believe this is a fine bill. It will be a great boon to posterity in the years to come. If these monuments and historical sites are not preserved now, some at least will be lost forever. It is none too soon to make this move.

I should like also to express my regret that the service of my good friend from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN], after these many fine years of service he has rendered to his country in the House of Representatives, is to terminate. My best wishes for health and happiness go with him.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKLE].

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of S. 3035. This bill is an excellent complement to existing historical preservation programs as well as being an important step forward in keeping alive significant parts of our heritage which are of cultural and historical significance. As you know, the requirements for most Federal programs for historical and natural preservation are limited to those of "national significance." Several people from my district have worked tirelessly for years at great personal sacrifice and expense to have portions of our culture preserved which are locally of great natural or historical significance but whose national significance may be only minimal. Only a very small number of projects can meet the standard of "national significance." Both John Ben Sheppard, of Odessa, Tex., at the State level and Mrs. Jessie McIlroy Smith, of Austin, Tex., at the local level have put forth efforts of heroic proportions to save properties vitally important to the history and natural beauty of the State of Texas, its counties, cities and towns. Many of these properties have known the ax of progress and have crumbled to provide space for the steel structures of our future. This legislation will now allow us to reach the happy compromise of protecting these elements of our natural and historical culture on the one hand and an enlightened pursuit of the ever-increasing construction needs of this great country on the other.

The matching fund grants to States for the purpose of preparing statewide comprehensive surveys and plans for the preservation of such sites and buildings is badly needed as are the grant-in-aid programs designed to provide assistance for implementing well-rounded programs to preserve properties historically, architecturally, archeologically, or culturally significant.

For the natural and historic properties worth preserving and for the Jessie McIlroy Smiths and the John Ben Sheppards of each State and community who have worked so hard, I approve of this legislation and ask that it receive the full support of the Members of the House.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, pursuant to the rule the Clerk will now read the substitute committee amendment printed in the reported bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 3035

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

The Congress finds and declares—

(a) that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past;

(b) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(c) that, in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and

residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation; and

(d) that, although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

(1) to expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, hereinafter referred to as the National Register, and to grant funds to States for the purposes of preparing comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans, in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, for the preservation, acquisition, and development of such properties;

(2) to establish a program of matching grants-in-aid to States for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture; and

(3) to establish a program of matching grant-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by Act of Congress approved October 26, 1949 (83 Stat. 927), as amended, for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of the National Trust.

(b) As used in this Act—

(1) The term "State" includes, in addition to the several States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

(2) The term "project" means programs of State and local governments and other public bodies and private organizations and individuals for the acquisition of title or interests in, and for the development of, any district, site, building, structure, or object that is significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, or property used in connection therewith, and for its development in order to assure the preservation for public benefit of any such historical properties.

(3) The term "historic preservation" includes the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture.

(4) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 102. (a) No grant may be made under this Act—

(1) unless application therefor is submitted to the Secretary in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by him;

(2) unless the application is in accordance with the comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan which has been approved by the Secretary after considering its relationship to the comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897);

(3) for more than 50 per centum of the total cost involved, as determined by the

Secretary and his determination shall be final;

(4) unless the grantee has agreed to make such reports, in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may from time to time require;

(5) unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

(6) until the grantee has complied with such further terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary or advisable.

(b) The Secretary may in his discretion waive the requirements of subsection (a), paragraphs (2) and (5) of this section for any grant under this Act to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, in which case a grant to the National Trust may include funds for the maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(c) No State shall be permitted to utilize the value of real property obtained before the date of approval of this Act in meeting the remaining cost of a project for which a grant is made under this Act.

SEC. 103. (a) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans under this Act shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary on the basis of needs as determined by him: *Provided, however,* That the amount granted to any one State shall not exceed 50 per centum of the total cost of the comprehensive statewide historic survey and plan for that State, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for projects under this Act for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary in accordance with needs as disclosed in approved statewide historic preservation plans.

The Secretary shall notify each State of its apportionment, and the amounts thereof shall be available thereafter for payment to such State for projects in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Any amount of any apportionment that has not been paid or obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which such notification is given, and for two fiscal years thereafter, shall be re-apportioned by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection.

SEC. 104. (a) No grant may be made by the Secretary for or on account of any survey or project under this Act with respect to which financial assistance has been given or promised under any other Federal program or activity, and no financial assistance may be given under any other Federal program or activity for or on account of any survey or project with respect to which assistance has been given or promised under this Act.

(b) In order to assure consistency in policies and actions under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, and to assure coordination of the planning acquisition, and development assistance to States under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, the President may issue such regulations with respect thereto as he deems desirable, and such assistance may be provided only in accordance with such regulations.

SEC. 105. The beneficiary of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the disposition by the beneficiary of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and

such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

SEC. 106. The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking, or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

SEC. 107. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be applicable to the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building and its grounds, or the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds.

SEC. 108. There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act for the fiscal year 1967, and not more than \$10,000,000 for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. Such appropriations shall be available for the financial assistance authorized by this title and for the administrative expenses of the Secretary in connection therewith, and shall remain available until expended.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. (a) There is established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") which shall be composed of seventeen members as follows:

- (1) The Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
- (3) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (4) The Administrator of the General Services Administration.
- (5) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- (6) The Attorney General.
- (7) The Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

(8) Ten appointed by the President from outside the Federal Government. In making these appointments, the President shall give due consideration to the selection of officers of State and local governments and individuals who are significantly interested and experienced in the matters to be considered by the Council.

(b) Each member of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) may designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council in his stead.

(c) Each member of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of subsection (a) shall serve for a term of five years from the expiration of his predecessor's term; except that the members first appointed under that paragraph shall serve for terms of from one to five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, in such manner as to insure that the terms of not less than one nor more than two of them will expire in any one year.

(d) A vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment (and for the balance of the unexpired term).

(e) The Chairman of the Council shall be designated by the President.

(f) Eight members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 202. (a) The Council shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation; recommend measures to coordinate activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and private institutions and individuals relating to historic preservation; and advise on the

dissemination of information pertaining to such activities;

(2) encourage, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and appropriate private agencies, public interest and participation in historic preservation;

(3) recommend the conduct of studies in such areas as the adequacy of legislative and administrative statutes and regulations pertaining to historic preservation activities of State and local governments and the effects of tax policies at all levels of government on historic preservation;

(4) advise as to guidelines for the assistance of State and local governments in drafting legislation relating to historic preservation; and

(5) encourage, in cooperation with appropriate public and private agencies and institutions, training and education in the field of historic preservation.

(b) The Council shall submit annually a comprehensive report of its activities and the results of its studies to the President and the Congress and shall from time to time submit such additional and special reports as it deems advisable. Each report shall propose such legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Council, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations.

Sec. 203. The Council is authorized to secure directly from any department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this title; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality is authorized to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics to the extent permitted by law and within available funds.

Sec. 204. The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 201(a) shall serve without additional compensation. The members of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of section 201(a) shall receive \$100 per diem when engaged in the performance of the duties of the Council. All members of the Council shall receive reimbursement for necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties of the Council.

Sec. 205. (a) The Director of the National Park Service or his designee shall be the Executive Director of the Council. Financial and administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel and procurement) shall be provided the Council by the Department of the Interior, for which payments shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Council in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the regulations of the Department of the Interior for the collection of indebtedness of personnel resulting from erroneous payments (5 U.S.C. 46e) shall apply to the collection of erroneous payments made to or on behalf of a Council employee, and regulations of said Secretary for the administrative control of funds (31 U.S.C. 665(g)) shall apply to appropriations of the Council: *And provided further*, That the Council shall not be required to prescribe such regulations.

(b) The Council shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out its duties, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949.

(c) The Council may also procure, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the executive departments by

section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals.

(d) The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 201(a) shall provide the Council, on a reimbursable basis, with such facilities and services under their jurisdiction and control as may be needed by the Council to carry out its duties, to the extent that such facilities and services are requested by the Council and are otherwise available for that purpose. To the extent of available appropriations, the Council may obtain, by purchase, rental, donation, or otherwise, such additional property, facilities, and services as may be needed to carry out its duties.

Mr. SAYLOR (interrupting the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with and that it be printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no amendments to be offered, the question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 3035) to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill S. 3035.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from committee:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., October 7, 1966.
HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Inasmuch as I will not be returning to the 90th Congress, I feel it

appropriate to release my membership on the Select Committee of Small Business. Please accept this letter as my resignation.

I have appreciated this honor very much and thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

CHARLES LONGSTREET WELTNER,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF THE PROBLEMS OF SMALL BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 13, 89th Congress, the Chair appoints as a member of the Select Committee To Conduct Studies and Investigations of the Problems of Small Business the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. IRWIN] to fill an existing vacancy thereon.

WOLF TRAP FARM PARK, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 3423) to provide for the establishment of the Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Va., and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 3423

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of establishing in the National Capital area a park for the performing arts and related educational programs, and for recreation use in connection therewith, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish, develop, improve, operate, and maintain the Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Virginia. The park shall encompass the portions of the property formerly known as Wolf Trap Farm and Symphony Hill in Fairfax County, Virginia, to be donated for park purposes to the United States, and such additional lands or interests therein as the Secretary may acquire for purposes of the park by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds, the aggregate of which shall not exceed one hundred and forty-five acres.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the park in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of this Act and the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not in excess of \$600,000, to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House will recall that this bill to establish the Wolf Trap Farm Park (S. 3423) was debated here under suspension of the rules several weeks ago. The bill should have passed at that time, but the vote was 195 in favor of it and 105 against so, though a switch of 5 votes would have carried it, it did not have quite the necessary two-thirds.

The result was announced—yeas 68, nays 2, as follows:

[No. 294 Leg.]

YEAS—68

Aiken	Hartke	Murphy
Bartlett	Hill	Muskie
Bayh	Holland	Nelson
Bennett	Hruska	Neuberger
Bible	Inouye	Pastore
Boggs	Jackson	Pell
Brewster	Javits	Proxmire
Burdick	Jordan, N.C.	Ribicoff
Byrd, Va.	Kennedy, Mass.	Robertson
Byrd, W. Va.	Kennedy, N.Y.	Russell, Ga.
Cannon	Long, Mo.	Saltonstall
Clark	Magnuson	Scott
Cotton	Mansfield	Simpson
Dodd	McCarthy	Smathers
Dominick	McClellan	Smith
Ellender	McGee	Sparkman
Ervin	McGovern	Stennis
Fannin	Mondale	Symington
Fong	Monroney	Talmadge
Fulbright	Montoya	Williams, N.J.
Gore	Morton	Williams, Del.
Harris	Moss	Young, N. Dak.
Hart	Mundt	

NAYS—2

Morse Young, Ohio

NOT VOTING—30

Allott	Eastland	Metcalf
Anderson	Griffin	Miller
Bass	Gruening	Pearson
Carlson	Hayden	Prouty
Case	Hickenlooper	Randolph
Church	Jordan, Idaho	Russell, S.C.
Cooper	Kuchel	Thurmond
Curtis	Lausche	Tower
Dirksen	Long, La.	Tydings
Douglas	McIntyre	Yarborough

So the bill (H.R. 15748) was passed.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that Mr. HALPERN, of New York, and Mr. HARVEY of Michigan had been appointed as conferees at the conference of the two Houses on the bill (S. 3158) to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory authority of Federal agencies over insured banks and insured savings and loan associations, and for other purposes, vice Mr. FENO, of New York, and Mrs. DWYER, of New Jersey, excused.

The message announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 3809) to authorize the Public Printer to print for and deliver to the General Services Administration an additional copy of certain publications.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 3035) to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 3112) to amend the Clean Air Act so as to authorize grants to air pollution control agencies for maintenance of air pollution control programs in addition to present authority for grants to develop, establish, or improve such programs; make the use of appro-

priations under the act more flexible by consolidating the appropriation authorizations under the act and deleting the provision limiting the total of grants for support of air pollution control programs to 20 percent of the total appropriation for any year; extend the duration of the programs authorized by the act; and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. JARMAN, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. ROGERS of Florida, Mr. SPRINGER, and Mr. NELSEN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1665) to amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the United States Code to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in special jurisdictional cases, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 17637) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SIKES, Mr. MCFALL, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. MAHON, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. JONAS, and Mr. BOW were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 14363. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide rules relating to the deduction for personal exemptions for children of parents who are divorced or separated; and

H.R. 16394. An act for the relief of certain enlisted members of the military services who lost interest on amounts deposited under section 1035 of title 10, United States Code, or prior laws authorizing enlisted members' deposits, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H.R. 14363. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide rules relating to the deduction for personal exemptions for children of parents who are divorced or separated; to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 16394. An act for the relief of certain enlisted members of the military services who lost interest on amounts deposited under section 1035 of title 10, United States Code, or prior laws authorizing enlisted members' deposits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PROGRAM FOR PRESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representa-

tives to S. 3035, to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 3035) to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

The Congress finds and declares—

(a) that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past;

(b) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(c) that, in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and non-governmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation; and

(d) that, although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

(1) to expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, hereinafter referred to as the National Register, and to grant funds to States for the purpose of preparing comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans, in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, for the preservation, acquisition, and development of such properties;

(2) to establish a program of matching grants-in-aid to States for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture; and

(3) to establish a program of matching grant-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by act of Congress approved October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), as amended, for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of the National Trust.

(b) As used in this Act—

(1) The term "State" includes, in addition to the several States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

(2) The term "project" means programs of State and local governments and other public bodies and private organizations and individuals for the acquisition of title or interests in, and for the development of, any district, site, building, structure, or object that is significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, or property used in connection therewith, and for its development in order to assure the preservation for public benefit of any such historical properties.

(3) The term "historic preservation" includes the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture.

(4) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 102. (a) No grant may be made under this Act—

(1) unless application therefor is submitted to the Secretary in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by him;

(2) unless the application is in accordance with the comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan which has been approved by the Secretary after considering its relationship to the comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897);

(3) for more than 50 per centum of the total cost involved, as determined by the Secretary and his determination shall be final;

(4) unless the grantee has agreed to make such reports, in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may from time to time require;

(5) unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

(6) until the grantee has complied with such further terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary or advisable.

(b) The Secretary may in his discretion waive the requirements of subsection (a), paragraphs (2) and (5) of this section for any grant under this Act to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, in which case a grant to the National Trust may include funds for the maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(c) No State shall be permitted to utilize the value of real property obtained before the date of approval of this Act in meeting the remaining cost of a project for which a grant is made under this Act.

Sec. 103. (a) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans under this Act shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary on the basis of needs as determined by him: *Provided, however,* That the amount granted to any one State shall not exceed 50 per centum of the total cost of the comprehensive statewide historic survey and plan for that State, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for projects under this Act for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary in accordance with needs as disclosed in approved statewide historic preservation plans.

The Secretary shall notify each State of its apportionment, and the amounts thereof shall be available thereafter for payment to such State for projects in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Any amount of any apportionment that has not been paid or obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which such notification is given, and for two fiscal years thereafter, shall be reapportioned by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection.

Sec. 104. (a) No grant may be made by the Secretary for or on account of any survey or project under this Act with respect to which financial assistance has been given or promised under any other Federal program or activity, and no financial assistance may be given under any other Federal program or activity for or on account of any survey

or project with respect to which assistance has been given or promised under this Act.

(b) In order to assure consistency in policies and actions under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, and to assure coordination of the planning acquisition, and development assistance to States under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, the President may issue such regulations with respect thereto as he deems desirable, and such assistance may be provided only in accordance with such regulations.

Sec. 105. The beneficiary of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the disposition by the beneficiary of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

Sec. 106. The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

Sec. 107. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be applicable to the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building and its grounds, or the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds.

Sec. 108. There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act for the fiscal year 1967, and not more than \$10,000,000 for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. Such appropriations shall be available for the financial assistance authorized by this title and for the administrative expenses of the Secretary in connection therewith, and shall remain available until expended.

TITLE II

Sec. 201. (a) There is established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") which shall be composed of seventeen members as follows:

- (1) The Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
- (3) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (4) The Administrator of the General Services Administration.
- (5) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- (6) The Attorney General.
- (7) The Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

(8) Ten appointed by the President from outside the Federal Government. In making these appointments, the President shall give due consideration to the selection of officers of State and local governments and individuals who are significantly interested and experienced in the matters to be considered by the Council.

(b) Each member of the Council specified in paragraph (1) through (6) of subsection (a) may designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council in his stead.

(c) Each member of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of subsection (a) shall

serve for a term of five years from the expiration of his predecessor's term; except that the members first appointed under that paragraph shall serve for terms of from one to five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, in such manner as to insure that the terms of not less than one nor more than two of them will expire in any one year.

(d) A vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment (and for the balance of the unexpired term).

(e) The Chairman of the Council shall be designated by the President.

(f) Eight members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 202. (a) The Council shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation; recommend measures to coordinate activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and private institutions and individuals relating to historic preservation; and advise on the dissemination of information pertaining to such activities;

(2) encourage, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and appropriate private agencies, public interest and participation in historic preservation;

(3) recommend the conduct of studies in such areas as the adequacy of legislative and administrative statutes and regulations pertaining to historic preservation activities of State and local governments and the effects of tax policies at all levels of government on historic preservation;

(4) advise as to guidelines for the assistance of State and local governments in drafting legislation relating to historic preservation; and

(5) encourage, in cooperation with appropriate public and private agencies and institutions, training and education in the field of historic preservation.

(b) The Council shall submit annually a comprehensive report of its activities and the results of its studies to the President and the Congress and shall from time to time submit such additional and special reports as it deems advisable. Each report shall propose such legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Council, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations.

Sec. 203. The Council is authorized to secure directly from any department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this title; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, offices, independent establishment or instrumentality is authorized to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics to the extent permitted by law and within available funds.

Sec. 204. The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 201(a) shall serve without additional compensation. The members of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of section 201(a) shall receive \$100 per diem when engaged in the performance of the duties of the Council. All members of the Council shall receive reimbursement for necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties of the Council.

Sec. 205. (a) The Director of the National Park Service or his designee shall be the Executive Director of the Council. Financial and administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel and procurement) shall be provided the Council by the Department of the Interior, for which payments shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Council in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the

Council and the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the regulations of the Department of the Interior for the collection of indebtedness of personnel resulting from erroneous payments (5 U.S.C. 46e) shall apply to the collection of erroneous payments made to or on behalf of a Council employee, and regulations of said Secretary for the administrative control of funds (31 U.S.C. 665 (g)) shall apply to appropriations of the Council: *And provided further*, That the Council shall not be required to prescribe such regulations.

(b) The Council shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out its duties, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949.

(c) The Council may also procure, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the executive departments by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals.

(d) The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 201(a) shall provide the Council, on a reimbursable basis, with such facilities and services under their jurisdiction and control as may be needed by the Council to carry out its duties, to the extent that such facilities and services are requested by the Council and are otherwise available for that purpose. To the extent of available appropriations, the Council may obtain, by purchase, rental, donation, or otherwise, such additional property, facilities, and services as may be needed to carry out its duties.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF THE TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES RELATING TO WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar No. 1647, H.R. 8436.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 8436) to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the dutiable status of watches, clocks, and timing apparatus from insular possessions of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the rule of germaneness be waived for the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. HARRIS].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1310) relating to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report see House proceedings of October 5, 1966, p. 25304, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

CORRECTION IN ENROLLMENT OF SENATE BILL 1310

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, in connection with S. 1310, I should like to submit a concurrent resolution which would merely authorize the Secretary of the Senate to make a pro forma correction in the text. It would simply change the date of the act from 1965 to 1966.

I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be stated by the clerk.

The legislative clerk read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 112), as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (S. 1310) relating to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to make section 1 read: "That this Act may be cited as the 'National Museum Act of 1966'."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, for myself and Senators BAYH, BREWSTER, CLARK, GRUENING, INOUE, KENNEDY of New York, KENNEDY of Massachusetts, KUCHEL, MANSFIELD, MCCARTHY, MCGEE, MCGOVERN, MONDALE, MONRONEY, MUSKIE, NELSON, PASTORE, RIBICOFF, TYDINGS, and YARBOROUGH, I send to the desk a bill to provide for the establishment of a National Foundation for the Social Sciences.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill first be referred to the Senate Committee on Government Operations and

then to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURDICK in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, last year, accompanied by the distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH], I made an extensive trip to four Latin American countries—Chile, Peru, Argentina, and Brazil. As a result of that trip, I became convinced that, among other things, there is a great need to "civilianize" the image of the United States in Latin America.

My trip to Latin America was in the wake of the so-called Camelot project, under which the U.S. Army financed a comprehensive study of Chilean social and socioeconomic factors of change and revolution in that country. As is well known now, Camelot was planned without the knowledge or approval of our U.S. Ambassador in Chile or the host country. It caused considerable bad publicity for the United States and was damaging to our image throughout Latin America.

Last February, speaking on the floor of the Senate, I called attention to a similar project, also financed by the U.S. Army, Project Simpatico in Colombia. As I pointed out then, after Camelot the President of the United States had instituted procedures in the State Department to assure that any such research project would not be carried forward except with the knowledge and consent of our country team and the local officials in the host country. These procedures had been followed in Project Simpatico. But, the resulting publicity in Colombia and Latin America from Project Simpatico once again emphasized the need to civilianize such social and behavioral science research in foreign countries.

In that speech on the floor of the Senate last February, I, therefore, stated:

I feel there is no reason why the bulk of such expenditures should be from the Department of Defense budget. Such foreign research expenditures—by direct appropriation or by transfer of funds—must be placed under institutionalized civilian control.

Since the time of that speech the Subcommittee on Government Research, which I chair, has held extensive hearings on the subject of U.S.-financed social and behavioral science research in foreign countries and on the broader subject of present and needed Federal support of research and scholarship in the social and behavioral sciences, generally. The bill I introduce is a result of the findings in those hearings.

We need an additional civilian agency for Federal support of research in the social and behavioral sciences, both here and abroad.

We have made great breakthroughs of knowledge in the natural sciences, but our understanding of man, himself, has not increased proportionately.

Man can accomplish so many things these days—not excluding world devastation—by merely pushing a button; we understand the button and the machine

in postwar Europe. It was at the same time the most shocking event in the Communist world. It marked the first instance in which a liberty-loving and proud people, singlehandedly and successfully, defied and then overthrew their Communist oppressors and instituted their own democratic government. All this took place late in October 1956, and before the end of the month the Hungarian people became once more masters of their own destiny in their homeland. It seemed that their dream had at last come true, and that they had succeeded, without any outside aid, in getting rid of their detested Communist oppressors.

To the outside world all this seemed too good to last, and under the circumstances, there seemed no other realistic way to look at this portentous event. It is true the internal situation of the country favored the Hungarians, but there was still a solid core of Soviet troops stationed in the country, and the question of getting them out proved to be impossible of solution. Eventually those troops, reinforced with larger additional Soviet units from Rumania, put an end to Hungary's 2-week-old freedom.

On November 4, the Soviet military machine began its attacks against the outnumbered and ill-equipped Hungarian force, and before the end of that day all seemed to be over. Turning the country into a bloodbath, the Soviets forced the Hungarian Government to flee; and the survivors of the gallant Hungarian fighters were literally smothered under the weight of heavy Soviet tanks. The last gasping voice of freedom from Budapest died out at the end of that day, and with it died freedom in Hungary.

Sad and tragic as was the end of their freedom, the Hungarians nevertheless proved once more to the peoples of the world that the spirit of freedom cannot be subdued and kept in chains for any length of time, if the people have the will and the determination to fight for its attainment. That is one lesson these gallant Hungarians meant to leave behind them, to other oppressed peoples. That is their legacy to the free world, and today on the 10th anniversary observance of that event, we express our admiration for their gallantry.

**CONGRESSMAN CLAUDE PEPPER
STRONGLY SUPPORTS S. 3035, A
BILL TO PRESERVE OUR HISTORIC
SITES**

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my complete and enthusiastic support of S. 3035 which would establish a program for the preservation of historic sites. This 4-year program which would help the States and local communities of our Nation identify and pre-

serve historic sites is a critically important one. In my own State of Florida there is ardent and extensive support for this measure, since Florida is so richly endowed with the sites and associations of time and place that extend back to the earliest days of Europeans in the Americas.

The significant and needed legislation failed of passage in the House only because we were proceeding under a suspension of the rules and a two-thirds vote was therefore needed. I was happy to see that by another vote, this time requiring a simple majority, we were successful in passing this legislation.

Under present law, Federal assistance for the preservation of historic sites is limited to natural and historic properties determined to be "nationally significant." It is clear to everyone that only a limited number of properties meet this exacting standard.

There are literally thousands of others which are worthy of protection because of their historical, architectural, or cultural significance at the community, State, or regional level. They are not only worthy of protection, they must have such protection, and they must have it at once if they are not to be bulldozed out of existence.

It is all very well to assure ourselves that because we are a young country our sites and historic shrines need a few centuries more of aging, of seasoning, of ripening in meaning, of maturing in shared memories and associations, but those bulldozers and wrecking balls will not wait for anything of the sort. To delay the passage of this legislation would have meant that it need never be considered again in the future, because the things it was designed to protect will all be gone by then, destroyed forever, lost irretrievably.

A TRIBUTE TO CASIMIR PULASKI

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HELSTOSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, the occasion today is one of great significance, not to Polish-Americans alone but to Americans in general. For on this day we hail the name of Casimir Pulaski—hero of the democratic revolutionary cause in Poland, his native land, and in America, the land of his adoption.

Unlike the Boston merchant or the farmer in the Piedmont, unlike the fisherman on the Carolina coast or the backwoodsman in western Pennsylvania, Casimir Pulaski was not himself a victim of British oppression in the year 1776. Indeed, he was at that moment far removed from oppression of any kind. Of noble birth, of wealth, and family distinction, he was free to live in peace wherever he chose. And yet, in those tumultuous times, peaceful complacency was not the mark of a man, and Pulaski was in truth a giant among men.

Having fought as a cavalry officer against the Russian domination of Poland, and having as a result been driven into exile, Pulaski ventured to France where he was advised of the impending American Revolution. Fired by the spirit motivating the American cause, and perceiving therein principles identical to his own, Pulaski offered his services to the Americans, who accepted them with gratitude.

By the summer of 1777, Pulaski was in America, ready for battle, and in September of that year took his place in the American line, as a volunteer at Brandywine, where his conduct earned him instant recognition as an outstanding military leader.

In the Battle of Germantown he was again prominent, and with all due haste he was appointed to a cavalry command. At Trenton, in the winter of 1777, Pulaski's cavalry fought brilliantly, and when the Colonial Army began its desperate foraging campaign of that dreadful winter, once again Pulaski played a major role.

It was noted by everyone concerned that Pulaski was a fiery spirit and a master organizer. Working well with fellow officers, he urged along the Revolutionary cause, bolstering the cavalry morale and ever confident of victory. Primarily, he was a demon in battle; a horseman of consummate skill, a swordsman of savage intensity, and a leader with a knowledge, intuition, and daring sufficient to the needs of the moment.

At Valley Forge Pulaski organized the cavalry force that was to become known as Pulaski's Legion. Stationed at Baltimore for a time, Pulaski grew impatient for battle and asked for a transfer to the scene of war. The request was granted and the legion moved north engaging the enemy in frequent battles, throughout New Jersey. When once again a lull developed, Pulaski asked again for transfer, and was dispatched quickly to the South, where the British were operating effectively out of Savannah.

In several sharp encounters in northern South Carolina Pulaski reinforced his reputation as a fighter of furious nature and great courage. And when the Americans moved against Savannah, Pulaski was foremost in the vanguard of the attacking columns.

Urging forward his men, in the midst of withering fire, he fell, seriously wounded. Removed at once to an American ship in Savannah Harbor, he was examined by doctors, but his wounds proved fatal.

So it was for this great man, Casimir Pulaski, whose dream of freedom was to benefit millions and millions of Americans to come, including a host of immigrants from his native land and their descendants. To men of such caliber we of this period must pay our respects, in the knowledge that without their insight, their fire, their courage, and their determination, we in America would have today far fewer sacred freedoms than we do. And as freedom-loving people we would find this intolerable.

Pulaski was indeed a hero in the classic tradition. If he had any shortcomings as a soldier, they were not apparent to

countries since whether a given case is detrimental must necessarily rest upon a value judgment based on the circumstances of a given occupation, native country, work activity, and time.

The only permanent solution of the situation, I would think, is the strengthening of those social and economic institutions within a country which will permit the development of opportunities sufficiently challenging to attract and retain talented youth. As I understand your fourth approach, you have in mind the encouragement of such efforts by both our public and private agencies. I suspect we need to know considerably more about the results of such efforts as the Indian Scientists' Pool, the Iranian foreign student program, the development of national universities in developing countries, and the like before we really know what to endorse. The developing nations are the products of diverse indigenous societies, overlaid by colonial political and economic factors, and now accelerated (sometimes near to intoxicated) by modern thinking. Again more and better information on motivation and social behaviors would be extremely useful.

The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science will shortly publish a special issue featuring immigration trends. On the chance that you will be interested, I will forward a reprint of the chapter, "Scientific Personnel and the Professions," which I prepared for the Annals, as soon as it is available. I appreciate very much the opportunity to comment on your proposals.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS J. MILLS,

Head, Sponsored Surveys and Studies
Section, Office of Economic and
Manpower Studies.

DECLARATION OF CERTAIN PORTIONS OF NEWPORT HARBOR, R.I., AS NONNAVIGABLE WATERS

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill declaring certain portions of Newport Harbor, R.I., to be nonnavigable waters of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

This bill is necessitated by the fact that Goat Island, a former Navy facility in the harbor, has been transferred to private hands for development as a marina. The waterway separating the island from the mainland, previously used by naval vessels docked on the island, now will assume a different character and the marina facility will encroach on the presently authorized Federal channel. Accordingly, Federal legislation is now required to permit abandonment of portions of the Federal channel and thus facilitate the marina development which is of great interest to the city of Newport.

The legislation which I introduce today has been review in draft by the interested parties and thus represents, I believe, an accurate consensus of the action which is needed at the Federal level. Although it is, of course, too late to act on the measure in this session of Congress, I introduce the measure at this time so that printed copies may be circulated and early action may ensue in the 90th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3908) to declare certain portions of Newport Harbor, R.I., to be nonnavigable waters of the United States, introduced by Mr. PELL, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

SUSPENSION OF INVESTMENT CREDIT AND ALLOWANCE OF ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION ON CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS NOS. 960 THROUGH 962

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware submitted three amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 17607) to suspend the investment credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the next printing of S. 3888, a bill to establish a periodic Executive Organization Review Commission, the name of the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] be added to the list of cosponsors.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the next printing of the bill, S. 2916, to provide for a weather modification program to be carried out by the Secretary of Commerce, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK] be added as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON] be added to the list of cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 85, the joint resolution I introduced proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to equal rights for men and women, and that his name be listed among the sponsors at the next printing of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HEARINGS ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION BILL (S. 3815)

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery, I wish to announce hearings for the consideration of S. 3815, a bill to provide for the temporary transfer to a single district for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings of civil actions pending in different districts which involve one or more common questions of fact, and for other purposes.

The hearings will be held at 10 a.m. on Thursday, October 20, and Friday, October 21, 1966, in the Ceremonial Courtroom, Federal Courthouse, Chicago, Ill. The reason for holding hearings in Chicago is that the leading experts on the problems of multidistrict litigation are

located there. The Coordinating Committee for Multiple Litigation of the Judicial Conference of the United States has its office and staff there, and a variety of judges and lawyers experienced in the problem will be available.

Any person who wishes to testify or submit a statement for inclusion in the Record of this hearing should communicate with the Subcommittee on Improvements in Judiciary Machinery, room 6306, New Senate Office Building.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, October 13, 1966, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 405. An act for the relief of Gabriel A. Nahas and Vera Nahas;

S. 1275. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the vessel *Elva L.*, owned by Harold Bunker, of Matinecus, Maine, to be documented as a vessel of the United States with coastwise privileges;

S. 1310. An act relating to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution;

S. 1375. An act providing a method for determining the amount of compensation to which certain individuals are entitled as reimbursement for damages sustained by them due to the cancellation of their grazing permits by the U.S. Air Force;

S. 2106. An act for the relief of Dr. Jose Josquin Diaz;

S. 2457. An act for the relief of Jorge Ajbuszyc Volsky;

S. 2587. An act for the relief of Dr. Hilda W. Perez de Gonzalez;

S. 2640. An act for the relief of Dr. Guillermo Rodriguez;

S. 2738. An act for the relief of Dr. Ezzat N. Asaad;

S. 2739. An act for the relief of Dr. Blanche L. Asaad;

S. 2761. An act for the relief of Dr. Julio Sangully, Jr.;

S. 2771. An act for the relief of Hazel Louise Schuman;

S. 3035. An act to establish a program for the preservation of additional historical properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes;

S. 3106. An act for the relief of Dr. Alberto L. Martinez;

S. 3238. An act for the relief of Miss Matsue Sato; and

S. 3809. An act to authorize the Public Printer to print for and deliver to the General Services Administration an additional copy of certain publications.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3314) to require premarital examinations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9985) to provide for the mandatory reporting by physicians and hospitals or similar institutions in the District of Columbia of injuries caused by firearms or other dangerous weapons.

S. 2771. An act for the relief of Hazel Louise Schuman Strunk;
 S. 3035. An act to establish a program for the preservation of additional historical properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes;
 S. 3238. An act for the relief of Miss Matsue Sato; and
 S. 3809. An act to authorize the Public Printer to print for and deliver to the General Services Administration an additional copy of certain publications.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following days present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

On October 12, 1966:

H.R. 15098. An act to amend Public Law 89-284 relating to participation of the United States in the HemisFair 1968 Exposition to be held in San Antonio, Tex., in 1968, and for other purposes.

On October 13, 1966:

H.R. 3104. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Plumas County, Calif., to C. A. Lundy, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8678. An act to establish in the State of Michigan the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9520. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Inyo County, Calif., to the personal representative of the estate of Gwilym L. Morris, Dolores G. Morris, George D. Ishmael, and Verna H. Ishmael;

H.R. 14754. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reinstate a certain oil and gas lease;

H.R. 16813. An act to transfer to the Atomic Energy Commission complete administrative control of approximately 87 acres of public domain land located in the Otowi section near Los Alamos County; and

H.R. 17787. An act making appropriations for certain civil functions administered by the Department of Defense, the Panama Canal, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission, the Delaware River Basin Commission, the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Water Resources Council, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, October 14, 1966, at 11 o'clock a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2818. A letter from the national adjutant, Disabled American Veterans, transmitting the proceedings of the national convention for the year ending June 30, 1966, together with

a report of receipts and expenditures, pursuant to the provisions of section 9, Public Law 668, approved July 15, 1942, and Public Law 249, 77th Congress, approved September 18, 1941 (H. Doc. No. 523); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

2819. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report relating to apportionment of the appropriation to the Selective Service System for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year 1967; pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COLMER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1054. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 17239, a bill to limit contests of elections of Members of the House of Representatives to contests brought by duly qualified candidates whose names appear on the official ballots (Rept. No. 2258). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BOLLING: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1043. Resolution, investigation of European markets, and other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2259). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BOLLING: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1044. Resolution to authorize the General Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct an investigation and study of the operation of elementary and secondary schools by Federal agencies and of production of foreign-made goods competing with domestically produced goods; with amendment (Rept. No. 2260). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BOLLING: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1045. Resolution to grant additional travel authority to the Committee on Public Works; with amendments (Rept. No. 2261). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BOLLING: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1047. Resolution authorizing the Committee on House Administration to sit, hold hearings, and issue subpoenas in carrying out its duties; without amendment (Rept. No. 2262). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BOLLING: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1048. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct certain studies in Far Eastern and Western European countries; without amendment (Rept. No. 2263). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DOWDY: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 17798. A bill to provide that a judgment or decree of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions shall not constitute a lien until filed and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2264). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 2893. An act to amend section 206(c) of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide that certificates issued in the future to motor common carriers of passengers shall not confer, as an incident to the grant of regular route authority, the right to engage in special or charter operations; with amendments (Rept. No. 2265). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Report entitled "In-

vestigation of HEW" (Rept. No. 2266). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 8244. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for rounding the amount of State and local taxes for purposes of computing tax on cigars; with amendment (Rept. No. 2267). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 11158. A bill to establish a working capital fund for the Department of the Treasury; with amendment (Rept. No. 2268). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BURKE: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 12318. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for the free importation of certain specialized educational equipment; with amendment (Rept. No. 2269). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 17271. A bill to amend section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$200 to \$500 the monthly combat pay exclusion for commissioned officers serving in combat zones; without amendment (Rept. No. 2270). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 18231. A bill to amend section 314 of the Public Health Service Act to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of comprehensive health planning and public health services, to provide for a more effective use of available Federal funds for such planning and services, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2271). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 9280. A bill relating to the excise tax on shells and cartridges; with amendment (Rept. No. 2272). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 18230. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the term "purchase" for purposes of section 334(b) (2) is to include certain indirect purchases of stock through the purchase of the stock of another corporation; with amendments (Rept. No. 2273). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LENNON: Committee of Conference. S. 2102. An act to protect and conserve the North Pacific fur seals, to provide for the administration of the Pribilof Islands, to conserve the fur seals and other wildlife on the Pribilof Islands, and to protect sea otters on the high seas (Rept. No. 2274). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SIKES: Committee of Conference. H.R. 17637. An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2275). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOWDY: Committee of Conference. H.R. 15857. An act to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to increase salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2276). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GARMATZ: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. S. 1349. An act to amend the inland, Great Lakes, and western rivers rules concerning sailing vessels and vessels under 65 feet in length; with amendment (Rept. No. 2277). Referred to the House Calendar.

S. 801. An act to improve the balance-of-payments position of the United States by permitting the use of reserved foreign currencies in lieu of dollars for current expenditures;

S. 1275. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the vessel *Eloa L.*, owned by Harold Bunker, of Matinicus, Maine, to be documented as a vessel of the United States with coastwise privileges;

S. 1310. An act relating to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution;

S. 1607. An act to amend the act of September 13, 1962, authorizing the establishment of the Point Reyes National Seashore in the State of California, and for other purposes;

S. 2106. An act for the relief of Dr. Jose Joaquin Diaz Franquiz;

S. 2457. An act for the relief of Jorge Ajbuszyc Volsky;

S. 2463. An act to grant the consent of the Congress to the acceptance of certain gifts and decorations from foreign governments, and for other purposes;

S. 2587. An act for the relief of Dr. Hilda W. Perez de Gonzalez;

S. 2640. An act for the relief of Dr. Guillermo Rodriguez;

S. 2738. An act for the relief of Dr. Ezzat N. Asaad;

S. 2739. An act for the relief of Dr. Blanche L. Asaad;

S. 2761. An act for the relief of Dr. Julio Sanguly, Jr.;

S. 2771. An act for the relief of Hazel Louise Schuman Strunk;

S. 3035. An act to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes;

S. 3106. An act for the relief of Dr. Alberto L. Martinez.

S. 3112. An act to amend the Clean Air Act so as to authorize grants to air pollution control agencies for maintenance of air pollution control programs in addition to present authority for grants to develop, establish, or improve such programs; make the use of appropriations under the act more flexible by consolidating the appropriation authorizations under the act and deleting the provision limiting the total of grants for support of air pollution control programs to 20 percent of the total appropriation for any year; extend the duration of the programs authorized by the act; and for other purposes;

S. 3238. An act for the relief of Miss Matsue Sato;

S. 3423. An act to provide for the establishment of the Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Va., and for other purposes;

S. 3460. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts for scientific and technological research, and for other purposes;

S. 3704. An act to provide for the striking of a medal in commemoration of the designation of Ellis Island as a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument in New York, N.Y.;

S. 3809. An act to authorize the Public Printer to print for and deliver to the General Services Administration an additional copy of certain publications; and

S.J. Res. 153. Joint resolution to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Federal land bank system in the United States.

On October 16, 1966:

S. 1375. An act providing a method for determining the amount of compensation to which certain individuals are entitled as reimbursement for damages sustained by them due to the cancellation of their grazing permits by the U.S. Air Force; and

S. 3158. An act to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory authority of Federal agencies over insured banks and insured savings and loan associations, and for other purposes.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT ON SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, transmitting the third annual report on special international exhibitions, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting the Third Annual Report on Special International Exhibitions for the fiscal year 1965 pursuant to section 108(b) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961—Public Law 87-256.

These national exhibitions are presented primarily in Eastern Europe and the developing countries. Their primary purpose is to focus attention on our economic, social, and cultural attainments, and show how these harmonize with the aspirations and capabilities of the host countries. In doing so, these U.S. pavilions also contribute to mutually profitable trade relationships.

This effort in support of American foreign policy objectives would not be possible without the significant contributions in materials, time, and talent from hundreds of American private firms and institutions. Thanks to their help, this program is now a vital adjunct to this country's pursuit of peace, freedom, and human dignity for all mankind.

I am also gratified by the support that the Congress has given this program since it began more than a decade ago.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 18, 1966.

Enclosures:

1. Letter of transmittal.
2. Report.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from Executive U, 89th Congress, 2d session, the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, signed at Rio de Janeiro under date of May 14, 1966, transmitted to the Senate today by the President of the United States and that the convention, together with the President's message, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that the President's message be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message from the President is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, signed at Rio de Janeiro under date of May 14, 1966. The convention was signed at that time by the Governments of Brazil, Spain, and the United States of America.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report by the Acting Secretary of State with respect to the convention.

It is generally agreed by the fishery experts of the United States and other interested countries that the recent rapid increase in the exploitation of Atlantic tunas has created an urgent need for the establishment of effective international arrangements for the research and management of these tunas. This will require the collection and analysis of large quantities of oceanographic and biostatistical data over a broad geographic area involving widespread fieldwork and use of complex and highly sophisticated biological and statistical procedures. The broad experience of the United States in dealing with high seas conservation problems has demonstrated that the most effective means, in some cases the only effective means, of dealing with such problems is by international agreement. Such an agreement provides for the establishment of a Commission and sets forth the terms of reference for the Commission with respect to the resource covered. Parties to the agreement, those countries directly concerned with the problem, are represented on the Commission. The International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, the International North Pacific Fur Seal Convention, the International North Pacific Fisheries Convention, and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Convention are examples of such agreements.

The present convention would establish the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas to carry out these functions with regard to the resources of tunas and tuna-like fishes of the Atlantic Ocean. It was negotiated by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries, convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, at which the representatives of 17 States participated which have a mutual interest in the conservation and rational exploitation of these fishes.

The convention is patterned to a large extent after the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. It will be administered by a Commission of representatives of all member states and provision is made for panels dealing with individual species, groups of species, or geographic areas. All members of the United Nations system are eligible for membership and it is expected that substantially all states whose fishermen harvest Atlantic tunas, whose industries process tunas from this area, or whose seacoast is contiguous to the areas where these fish are taken will become parties to the convention. The United States has an important interest in the Convention because of the substantial and growing catch taken by American fishermen from Atlantic tuna stocks, because of the increasing dependence of American tuna canners on Atlantic tuna purchased from American and foreign fishermen to meet the growing demand of the American market, and because of the strong interest of American sportsmen in maintaining the stocks of tuna and billfishes which are greatly prized as sport fish.

within which the State court was held that convicted and sentenced him. PL 89-590.

Judgments: Provides that in any action brought by or against the U.S. or any agency or official of the U.S. acting in his official capacity, costs may be awarded by the court to the prevailing party. PL 89-507. (PR)

Judicial Review: Removes any existing doubt as to the power of taxpayers, citizens, and institutions to obtain judicial review of the validity of Federal grants or loans under certain acts of Congress which include, by application, church-related institutions among their beneficiaries, S. 2097. Passed Senate 7/29.

Obstruction of Justice: Amends chapter 73 of title 18, U.S. Code, relating to obstruction of the administration of justice, by adding a new section prohibiting the obstruction of Federal criminal investigations. S. 2188. Passed Senate 8/26. (PR)

Puerto Rico: Provides the same life tenure and retirement rights for future judges appointed to the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico as the present judges of all other U.S. district courts. PL 89-571.

Uniform Civil Appellate Rules: Authorizes the Supreme Court to extend the scope of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to encompass practice and procedure in civil actions conducted before the U.S. courts of appeals. S. 3254. PL 89-.

Statute of Limitations: Establishes statutes of limitations which will apply to contract and tort action brought by the U.S. Government. PL 89-505. (PR)

U.S. Seals: Makes it a Federal crime to use the design of the great seal of the U.S. or the seal of the President without authority. S. 2770. Passed House amended 10/3.

Witness Immunity: Modifies the procedure for compelling a witness to testify or produce evidence in exchange for a grant of immunity from prosecution by requiring an application for a court order to that effect. S. 2190. Passed Senate 8/26. (PR)

Federal Criminal Laws: Establishes a National Commission on the Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. HR 15766. PL 89-. (PR)

Law Enforcement: Authorizes funds for law enforcement training. HR 13551, PL 89-. (PR)

LABOR

Coal Mine Safety: Extends the mandatory safety provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to mines regularly employing less than 15 men underground, and strengthens other provisions of the act to increase the protection of lives and property in all underground coal mines. PL 89-376. (PR)

Manpower Development Training Amendments of 1966: Amends the 1962 act to provide a needed flexibility to its programs and its administration which will permit a more effective method of dealing with the growing problem of skill shortages in certain areas and occupations. HR 16715. PL 89- (PR)

Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety: Directs the Secretary of Interior to develop and enforce mandatory health and safety standards for mining of metal and nonmetallic substances. Exempts coal and lignite mines and operations in which minerals are extracted in liquid form unless this required workers underground. PL 89-577. (PR)

Vote: Senate passage 57 (41D, 16R)—18 (7D, 11R).

Minimum Wage: Amends the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 by extending its benefits and coverage to an estimated 8 million workers and raising the minimum wage for workers now covered to \$1.40 an hour beginning February 1, 1967, and \$1.60 an hour beginning 2/1/68; newly covered workers will receive \$1 an hour beginning 2/1/67 with the minimum rate raised in 4 annual increases to \$1.60 an hour beginning 2/1/71. PL 89-601. (PR)

Vote: Senate passage 57 (42D, 15R)—17 (8D, 9R). Conference report 55) (45D, 10R)—38 (15D, 23R).

Older Americans: Authorizes the Administration on Aging in the Department of HEW to provide funds and technical assistance to nonprofit private organizations, municipalities, counties, and States for community service programs which utilize the abilities, enthusiasm, and energy of men and women of age 60 or over. S. 2877. Passed Senate 10/2.

Railroad Retirement: Provides survivor benefits to children aged 18 to 21 under the Railroad Retirement Act. HR 14355. PL 89-.

Railroad Retirement Annuities: Gives those people who did not share in the Social Security amendments of last year a 10% increase; sets up a supplemental annuity plan from \$45 to \$70 a month to be administered by the Railroad Retirement Board. HR 17285. PL 89-.

Railway labor: Eliminates the large backlog of undecided claims of railway employees pending before the National Railroad Adjustment Board, and provides equal opportunity for judicial review of awards by this Board to employees and employers. PL 89-456.

Unemployment insurance: Covers 2.3 million more workers under Federal-State unemployment compensation system, fixes minimum Federal standards, provides, under certain conditions, for additional 13 weeks benefits after expiration of normal period, with Federal Government furnishing the funds; raises tax rates and wage base. HR 15119. In conference. (PR)

Vote: Senate passage 53 (45D, 8R)—31 (12D, 19R).

MEMORIALS AND COMMISSIONS

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission: Establishes the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to commemorate the great struggle for freedom which occurred nearly 200 years ago. Commission will be composed of Members of Congress and the Executive Branch, and distinguished and outstanding Americans appointed by the President. PL 89-491. (PR)

Bible Translation Day: Authorizes the President to designate the 30th of September, 1966 as Bible Translation Day. S.J. Res. 169. Passed Senate 8/26.

Chamizal Treaty National Memorial: Provides for the establishment of the Chamizal Treaty National Memorial in El Paso, Texas. PL 89-479. (PR)

Clark Park: Authorizes the Secretary of Interior to accept the donation from the State of Indiana of George Rogers Clark Memorial for the establishment as the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park in Vincennes, Indiana. PL 89-517.

Fort Union Trading Post: Authorizes the establishment of the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, North Dakota and Montana, to commemorate the significant role of Fort Union as a fur trading post during the early history of our nation. PL 89-458.

International Literacy Day: Designates September 8, 1966, as International Literacy Day. PL 89-546.

Lewis and Clark Trail Commission Authorization: Adds Illinois to the list of States entitled to representation on the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission and increases the annual authorization from \$25,000 to \$35,000. PL 89-475.

National Air Museum: Provides for memorializing space flight as a part of the National Air Museum. PL 89-509.

Patrick V. McNamara Building: Provides that the Federal office building to be constructed in Detroit, Michigan, shall be named the "Patrick V. McNamara Office Building"

in memory of the late Senator from Michigan, S. 3748. Passed Senate 8/31. H. Cal.

Pennsylvania Avenue: Provides for the administration and development of Pennsylvania Avenue in the District of Columbia as a national historic site. S.J. Res. 116. Passed Senate 6/8. H. Cal. PR

Preservation of Historic Properties: Authorizes the Secretary of Interior to maintain a national register of sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture, including both historic and archeological sites. Establishes a program of matching grants to States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the U.S. for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American history and culture. PL 89-665. (PR)

Roanoke Island Memorial: Establishes the Roanoke Island Memorial Commission, North Carolina. S. Con Res. 39. Passed Senate 6/8.

San Juan Island National Historical Park: Authorizes \$3,542,000 for the establishment of a national historical park on San Juan Island in the State of Washington. PL 89-565. (PR)

Sir Winston Churchill: Designates April 9, 1966 as Sir Winston Churchill Day, the third anniversary of the date U.S. citizenship was conferred on Sir Winston. PL 89-385.

REORGANIZATION

Reorg. Plan No. 1: Approved the transfer of the Community Relations Service from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Justice and the transfer of all its functions from the Secretary of Commerce to the Attorney General. Effective 4/22/66. (PR)

Vote: Senate rejected disapproval resolution: Yeas 32 (11 D, 21R); Nays 42 (42D).

Reorg. Plan No. 2: Approved the transfer of the water pollution control functions from HEW to the Department of Interior. Effective 5/10/66. (PR)

Reorg. Plan No. 3: Approved the transfer to the Secretary of HEW the functions now vested in the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. Effective 6/25/66. (PR)

Reorg. Plan No. 4: Vests all responsibility for the National Zoological Park in the Smithsonian Institution. Effective 8/23/66. (PR)

Reorg. Plan No. 5: Abolishes the National Capitol Regional Planning Council and vests its functions in the National Capital Planning Commission in order to improve existing organizational arrangements of and promote effective and efficient planning for the National Capitol region. Effective 9/8/66. (PR)

Reorganization of Congress: Provides that until 3/31/67, the six members of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress will be constituted as a Special Committee on the Organization of Congress with legislative authority to receive, consider, and report a bill designed to implement the recommendations of the joint committee. S. Res. 293. Senate adopted 8/26.

Reorganization of Navy Department: Effective 5/1/66. (PR)

RESOURCE BUILDUP

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area: Authorizes \$355,000 to establish the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area in Montana and Wyoming to provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the proposed Yellowtail Reservoir and for the preservation of the scenic, scientific, and historic features of the area. PL 89-664. (PR)

Cape Lookout: Authorizes \$3,200,000 for the establishment of the Cape Lookout National Seashore in North Carolina. PL 89-366. (PR)

Contiguous Fishing Zone: Establishes a 12-mile fishing zone off the U.S. coast. PL 89-658.

Amendment of Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (Public Law 89-553; approved September 2, 1966): This law (S. 602) amended the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, among other things, by setting a \$6.5 million ceiling on the amount of a loan or combination loan and grant for any one project; by changing the formula for determining the interest rate for interest-bearing portions of loans under the law; by incorporating recently adopted cost-sharing policies applicable to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement; and by authorizing an additional \$100 million to be appropriated to carry out the purpose of the program.

Soil information assistance for community planning and resource development (Public Law 89-560; approved September 7, 1966): This law (S. 902) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to provide soil information assistance to States and other public agencies to assist them in community planning and resource development and authorized appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the law, such sums to remain available until expended.

Hudson River Basin Compact (Public Law 89-608; approved September 26, 1966): This law (H.R. 13508) directed the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and authorized certain steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program.

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area (Public Law 89-664; approved October 15, 1966): This law (S. 491) provided for the establishment of the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area in the States of Wyoming and Montana, with authorizations not to exceed \$355,000 for the acquisition of land and interests in land.

Preservation of added national historic properties (Public Law 89-665; approved October 15, 1966): This law (S. 3035) established a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation. The law established, among other things, a national register of sites, structures, and the like which are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, and established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to advise the President and Congress. It also authorized appropriations not to exceed \$32 million—\$2 million in fiscal year 1967, and for fiscal 1968, 1969, and 1970, \$10 million each year.

Point Reyes National Seashore, California (Public Law 89-666; approved October 15, 1966): This law (S. 1607) increased the amount authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition in connection with the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, from \$14 million to \$19,135,000 and clarified a provision with respect to location of a right-of-way for an access road to the area.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas (Public Law 89-667; approved October 15, 1966): This law (H.R. 698) provided for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas. The amount authorized to be appropriated was limited to \$1,800,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and not more than \$10,362,000 for development of the park.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Michigan (Public Law 89-668; approved October 15, 1966): This law (H.R. 8678) provided for the establishment of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in the State of Michigan. The amount authorized to be appropriated was limited to \$6,873,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and not more than \$6,348,000 for development of the lakeshore.

Conservation and protection of endangered species of fish and wildlife (Public Law 89-669; approved October 15, 1966): This law (H.R. 9424) provided for the conservation, protection, and propagation of native species of fish and wildlife, including migratory birds, that are threatened with extinction, and for consolidation of the authorities relating to the administration by the Secretary of the Interior of the National Wildlife Refuge System. A total authorization of \$15 million was provided for acquisition of land (not more than \$5 million in any one year), with a limitation of \$750,000 to any one area.

Fish protein concentrate (Public Law 89-701; approved November 2, 1966): This law (S. 2720) authorized the Secretary of the Interior, through the use of experiment and demonstration plants, practicable and economic means for the production by the commercial fishing industry of fish protein concentrate. The law authorized appropriation of not to exceed \$1 million for construction of one experiment and demonstration plant and \$1,555,000 annually for 5 fiscal years beginning with fiscal 1968 for leasing one additional such plant and for operation and maintenance of such plants leased or constructed and for conducting the program authorized by the law.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Federal Coal Mine Safety Act Amendments of 1965 (Public Law 89-376; approved March 26, 1966): This law (H.R. 3584) amended the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to extend the mandatory safety provisions of the act to mines regularly employing less than 15 men underground (previously exempt) and to strengthen certain other provisions of the act in order to increase the protection of lives and property in all underground coal mines.

The law provided for enlargement and intensification of coal mine safety educational programs, in cooperation with the States, and authorized appropriation of \$500,000 for fiscal 1966 and each succeeding fiscal year for grants to the States.

Books and other materials for handicapped persons (Public Law 89-522; approved July 30, 1966): This law (S. 3093) amended the acts of March 3, 1931, and October 9, 1962, relating to the furnishing of books and other materials to the blind so as to authorize the furnishing of such books and other materials to other handicapped persons, and authorized appropriation of such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the law.

Transportation, sale, and handling of dogs, cats, and certain other animals for research purposes (Public Law 89-544; approved August 24, 1966): This law (H.R. 13881) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs, cats, and certain other animals intended to be used for purposes of research and experimentation. The law also authorized appropriation of such funds as Congress may from time to time provide.

Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act (Public Law 89-577; approved September 16, 1966): This law (H.R. 8989) established a Federal program of systematic inspection (providing for joint Federal-State programs of inspection where a State has an approved plan) of such operations which affect commerce, and required the development, promulgation, and enforcement of health and safety standards, in mining and milling operations carried on in the metal and non-metallic mineral industries.

Responsibility for administering the law was vested in the Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior, provision was made for a Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Board of Review to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the Secretary of the Interior was required to make an annual report.

The law authorized appropriation, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the law.

Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-642; approved October 10, 1966): This law (S. 3467), among other things, authorized appropriations not to exceed \$110 million for fiscal 1967, \$115 million for fiscal 1968, and \$120 million for fiscal 1969 and 1970, for an extended special milk program; authorized for a pilot breakfast program not to exceed \$7.5 million for fiscal 1967 and \$10 million for fiscal 1968; authorized for a 4-year program for nonfood assistance to schools drawing attendance from areas in which poor economic conditions exist not to exceed \$12 million for fiscal 1967, \$15 million for fiscal 1968, and \$18 million for fiscal 1969 and 1970.

Clean Air Act Amendments of 1966 (Public Law 89-675; approved October 15, 1966): This law (S. 3112) amended the Clean Air Act so as to authorize grants to air pollution control agencies for maintenance of air pollution control programs in addition to present authority for grants to develop, establish, or improve such programs; make the use of appropriations under the act more flexible by consolidating the appropriation authorizations under the act and deleting the provision limiting the total of grants for support of air pollution control programs to 20 percent of the total appropriation for any year.

The law authorized appropriation of \$46 million for fiscal 1967, \$66 million for fiscal 1968, and \$74 million for fiscal 1969.

Amendment of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (Public Law 89-699; approved October 30, 1966): This law (H.R. 17285) amended the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to provide for payment of supplemental annuities for career railroad employees and to increase benefit amounts, the program to run for 5 years.

Amendment of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (Public Law 89-700; approved October 30, 1966): This law (H.R. 14355) amended the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to make certain technical changes and to provide for survivor benefits to children, ages 18 to 21, inclusive. The estimated yearly costs would be \$7,800,000.

Veterinary Medical Education Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-709; approved November 2, 1966): This law (H.R. 3348) provided for assistance in the construction and renovation of schools of veterinary medicine by making these schools eligible for matching grants to pay up to two-thirds of the cost of new teaching facilities and up to one-half of renovation projects, and provided for loans for students at these schools on the same basis as is presently provided for students of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, pharmacy, and podiatry. The law authorized additional appropriations of \$500,000 for fiscal 1967, \$1,000,000 for fiscal 1968, and \$1,500,000 for fiscal 1969 for carrying out the student loan program.

PUBLIC WORKS

Third powerplant, Grand Coulee Dam (Public Law 89-448; approved June 14, 1966): This law (S. 1761) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain a third powerplant at Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia Basin project, Washington State, making it the largest single hydroelectric development in the world, and authorized appropriation of \$390 million for construction and necessary apartment works.

Library and Construction Act Amendments of 1966 (Public Law 89-511; approved July 19,